The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, July 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. to-day, with advices from Liverpool to the 16th inst. The Nova Scotia line closed for the night, without transmitting the report for the Associated Press, and we are compelled to await the arrival of the horse express, which will be due about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The wires were working so horribly at the Eastward in consequence of the thunder showers, that it was considered almost impossible to get the news over the wires in season for the morning, even if the Express arrived at Sackville in time, and the lines were accordingly closed for the night.—REPORTER.

The College Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, July 25.

The College Regatta took place on Lake Quinsigamond, in this city, this afternoon. Two boats were entered by the students of Harvard, one by Yale and one by Brown. The prize, a handsome flag, and which confers the championship of the Colleges for the coming year, was given to the boat *Harvard*, of Harvard University, which made the three miles in 19 minutes 18 seconds. The *Yale* made the distance in 20 minutes, 18 seconds; the *Avon* in 21 minutes, 13 seconds; and the *Atlantic* in 24 minutes, 40 seconds.

The City Regatta to-morrow promises to be of great interest. Many persons are already here from Boston and New-York to witness it, and more will arrive in the morning.

Georgia Congressional Nomination—Fire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 26.

The Hon. JOHN J. JONES has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress as the successor of the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.

The Judson House and nearly an entire block at Jacksonville, Florida, was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Loss $20,000.

The British Mail Steamer Berlin Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The brig *Bloomer* at this port from St. Thomas, July 5, reports that the British mail steamer *Berlin*, of the Southampton line, went ashore on Anguilla Reef, on the night of June 26, and bilged.

The United States Consul at St. Thomas was sick with yellow fever.

The Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 26.

The mails per the steamship *Canada*, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until 10 o'clock.

Sailing of the Steam Sloop-of-war Lancaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster* sailed this morning from Chester for the Pacific.

Musical.

We have received Nos. 33 and 35 of the *Musical Friend*. The merits of this excellent publication, which has now fairly passed out of the bounds of experiment into the area of the most confirmed success, are being deservedly recognized. The orders for it both in the City and from the country, are, we understand, on a most encouraging scale, and we are very glad to hear it. The *Musical Friend* may justly be regarded as one of the civilizing agents of the day; placing, as it does, gems of musical inspiration—the most elaborate as well as the most simple pieces—within the reach of all who can appreciate the divine art. As an example of the quantity and quality of the music afforded for ten cents, the contents of either of the numbers now before us, may be cited. No. 33 gives us "the Balance of Power," an elaborate arrangement of the National Anthems of France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, with the "Hymn of Italy;" the romance "Nina," by MILLARD; a rondo [illegible] for the piano, by CZERNY, and the old Scotch song "Bonnie Dundee," arranged with delightful simplicity. No. 34 comprises selections of the most popular airs from MEYERBEER's new opera "*Le Pardon de Ploermel*;" a popular song from WALLACE's *Maritana*; a lively Serenade, by STRAUB, and a couple of charming French *Contre-danses*, by CHARLES D'ALBERT.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The second eleven of the New-York Club played against the New-Brunswick Club on Monday, 25th inst., at Hoboken. The New-York Club was defeated. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Smith, b. H. Towle	[illegible]	Smith, b. H. Towle	[illegible]
Horton, c. Van Nest, b. H. Towle	[illegible]	Horton, c. Beevan, b. Boggs	[illegible]
[illegible], c. [illegible], b. Boggs	[illegible]	Seely, b. H. Towle	[illegible]
Hazard, b. Boggs	[illegible]	Hazard, b. H. Towle	[illegible]
Lloyd, b. H. Towle	[illegible]	Lloyd, b. Boggs	[illegible]
Herrilies, b. H. Towle	[illegible]	Herrilies, b. Boggs	[illegible]
Max, l. b. w. b. Boggs	[illegible]	Max, l. b. w. b. H. Towle	[illegible]
Rogers, not out	[illegible]	Rogers, c. Beevan, b. H. Towle	[illegible]
Balliere, b. H. Towle	[illegible]	Balliere, b. H. Towle	[illegible]
Brown, b. H. Towle	[illegible]	Brown, b. H. Towle	[illegible]
Pigato, c. Roland, b. H. Towle	[illegible]	Pigato, not out	[illegible]
Byes	[illegible]	Byes	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Total both innings [illegible]

NEW-BRUNSWICK—FIRST INNINGS.

Roland, b. [illegible]	[illegible]	Van Nest, c. Horton, b. Balliere	[illegible]
C. Towle, b. Balliere	[illegible]	Ballard, run out	[illegible]
H. Towle, l. b. w. b. Herrilies	[illegible]	Boggs, b. Balliere	[illegible]
Octelgen, c. and b. Balliere	[illegible]	Beevan, c. Seely, b. Balliere	[illegible]
Winkles, not out	[illegible]	Bragdon, b. Balliere	[illegible]
Kinney, c. Max, b. Balliere	[illegible]	Byes, [illegible]; leg byes, [illegible]; wides, [illegible]; no ball, [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

UMPIRE FOR NEW-YORK—Crosley.
UMPIRE FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK—Sams.

The Arms of the Twelfth Regiment.

The number of muskets delivered on Monday by the Twelfth Regiment, to Col. C. W. DARLING, of Gov. MORGAN's Staff, at the Arsenal at Fort Greene, and deposited with Acting-Commissary-Gen. W. G. WARD, was as follows:

Company G,	Capt. BETTS	40
" E,	" CARPENTER	40
" A,	" BARR	20
" H,	" DYCKMAN	40
" D,	" OTTIWELL	40
" C,	" COSTY	40
" B,	" HUBBS	40
Total		270

College Boat Races.

From the Worcester Transcript.

The first rowing clubs at Yale were formed in 18[illegible], and since that time boating has been steadily gaining in favor, so that now probably one-third of the students are enrolled among the different clubs. The navy organization, which is peculiar to that college, was established in 1853, and consists at present of [illegible] boats, comprising four shell boats, [illegible] built lightly for racing, and six [illegible] boats. These are all under the nominal control of a Commodore, chosen for superior [illegible], who appears on state occasions in his flag-boat, and airs his brief authority by reviewing his forces. At other times he subsides into a simple "stripper," and commands only his own crew.

A regatta is held annually at New-Haven, where the clubs compete with each other, and side matches for the "champion flag" are not unfrequent—but the Yale clubs have rarely gone abroad to try their strength with other colleges or clubs.

Last year they entered two boats at a regatta at New-London, Conn., and bore off the first and second prizes. This year they entered an inferior boat, which had not competed the previous year, and were badly beaten. At a regatta at Middletown, on the 4th inst., they were more fortunate; two boats were entered, and two prizes—the first and second—won.

Besides these races, Yale has had two trials with Harvard. In the first the Yale boat was beaten by two lengths; and in the second the victory of Harvard was still more decided.

The Yale boys claim to stand under a great disadvantage in the coming regatta from the fact that the boat which they had intended to enter, the *Volante*, was found, last month, when she was taken out for practice, to be so much warped as to be utterly useless. An order was immediately sent to MCKAY, the St. John builder, who has recently removed to New-York, for a new shell, and Tuesday night she was placed in the hands of her crew. Her dimensions and proportions have already been given in our paper, and the fact noted that by an unfortunate mistake the stroke oar is on the wrong side.

Her crew have been in constant training and practice during the last month as the intervening [illegible] would allow, and will give the *Harvard* a good pull for the victory. Under the circumstances they hardly hope to do more.

If they are defeated, we hope they will bear it good naturedly, and will look to the future to improve their record; if successful, that they will use their best endeavors to keep their new-won laurels, remembering that the contest is a perpetual one, for so long as either college can claim superiority, so long will Yale and Harvard continue their generous rivalry for the "supremacy of the sea."

FROM BRAZIL.

The Runaway Ship Messenger Bird—The War on the River Plate—An Anecdote of Rosas—Capt. Page and his Explorations—Naval Movements—The Want of an American Steam Line to Rio—Preparations for the Fourth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, June 9, 1859.

The arrival of the *Camilla* from the river Platte, has brought us the information of the departure of the *Messenger Bird* from Valparaiso, supposed bound for San Francisco. This is the vessel of which I wrote in my last; the captain having bolted with the cargo originally destined for the United States. All sorts of rumors are afloat with reference to this piratical transaction and its author. Some state the real name of the captain to be DE LISLE, and not DE LEE, as he represents; that he has been engaged in similar transactions heretofore; that he is an Englishman, and was formerly an officer in the British Navy, and that there are others implicated with him in the transaction. At all events, this occurrence has had a painful effect upon the feelings of all the American merchants and citizens resident of this port, occurring, as it did, in a vessel sailing under an American register. The victimized parties feel very confident of getting out without any loss, they asserting it to be a case for the underwriters, as they were insured against barratry. Bye-the-bye, allow me to suggest to the New-York merchants, that they should always see this important clause inserted in their insurance policies. Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co. advanced $4,000 on bottomry on this vessel, but they are safe from loss, having insured the same, and it is conceded that the insurance companies cannot lose thereby, as the vessel is responsible wherever fallen in with. It is supposed that the *Messenger Bird*, coming from Rio, was quarantined at Valparaiso, and the captain preferred running the risk of effecting a sale at San Francisco before news could arrive there to detect him, to laying twenty or thirty days in the quarantine ground of the former port. It is to be hoped that the consignees in New-York, knowing her to be a missing vessel, will have been on the *qui vive* and forwarded information to California in time to arrest the parties implicated.

By the *Camilla*, we learn that war has been definitely declared between Buenos Ayres and URQUIZA. It is said that the latter, besides purchasing two steamers, has been assisted with funds by a well-known banking-house at this place. The Government of Buenos Ayres have succeeded in raising all the funds they desired at a very low rate of interest, having issued notes similar to our Treasury notes, in payment of same. They have purchased the *Camilla* from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for $64,000, (pretty fair price, considering that the highest price offered for her at public auction in Rio, was £5,000,) and that vessel sailed yesterday to be delivered over at Buenos Ayres. The *Mersey* (new vessel) supplies her place upon the river La Plata route, and all the old officers of the *Camilla* will be transferred to her. The popular sentiment among the foreigners is very much against URQUIZA, who is striving, by force, to urge the Buenos Ayreans again to join the Confederation.

The Ex-Dictator ROSAS is still in England. It is said of him that he was seen in Southampton in a fishing-boat, with two lines, one of which was fastened to the gunwale and the other held in his hand. A Spanish captain having accosted him, asked him, "How is it Don MANUEL that you fish with two lines?" "Oh!" responded ROSAS, "I keep one for friend URQUIZA, who is sure to be along here bye and bye. I always keep a vacant plate at my table for him." Perhaps there is more truth than poetry in what he says, and there is a possibility that the overthrower may soon find himself in the same position as the overthrown; though it is uncertain whether or not URQUIZA, during his administration, has provided himself in a pecuniary point of view as well as did his predecessor.

At last accounts Capt. PAGE, in his little steamer, was up the Parana continuing his explorations.

The *Dolphin* and *Perry* were at Buenos Ayres, and the *Bainbridge* at Montevideo. A Lieutenant of the latter, named BASSET, had died suddenly of cholic.

Next month we are in expectation of having the pioneer of the new line of steam communication between France and this port, to be conducted by the "Messagerie Imperial." It is a very great pity the Congress will not grant a subsidy for a line of steamers between the States and Brazil, which is so much needed, and which would increase our respective trades fully 25 per cent. Why will not some of the Southern members take hold of it, and start something of the kind from Savannah or New-Orleans?

The cards of invitation are already issued for a grand national ball to be given on the 4th July ensuing, by the citizens of the United States, residents of Rio de Janeiro. The invitations read as follows:

"The citizens of the United States, residents of Rio de Janeiro, will celebrate the Eighty-third Anniversary of their National Independence, by a ball at the Club Fluminense, on the 4th July, 1859, which will be honored by the august presence of their Imperial Majesties. The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited. COMMITTEE OF INVITATION."

The Committee of Invitation is composed of His Excellency the Minister of the United States, the Secretary of Legation, Consul, Naval Agent, Senior Naval Officer, Chief Engineer of the Don Pedro Second Railway, and the managing partner of the American house of MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co. The great drawback will be the absence of any United States vessels of war on the occasion, the squadron being detained by the course of events at the river Plate, but it is to be hoped that some of the vessels *en route* to other stations will chance to drop in about the period specified. No means have been spared to render this celebration as magnificent as any of the kind heretofore given in Rio, and we may expect something brilliant, of which it is my intention to give you a full account in my future correspondence.

Yours truly, MAJOR.

An Elopement Case—A Minister in Trouble.

From the Albany Statesman, July 25.

Great excitement prevailed at the steamboat landing on Saturday evening, consequent upon the capture of a runaway wife. The facts of the case are as follows: A young Irish girl of 14, named MARY ANN CONLON, married a fellow named JAMES DYER, at Hamilton, C. W., about three years since. The pair continued to live at Hamilton until a few weeks since, when DYER, who is a telegraph operator, secured employment in Syracuse, leaving his wife behind in Hamilton. Feeling rather lonesome in his new quarters, and sighing for the companionship of his wife, he sent her word to come on and he would meet her at Lockport. She went to Suspension Bridge, and styling herself "Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles," she took up her quarters in a house of ill-fame. The distinguished appellation under which she flourished, together with many natural graces of manner and person, caused quite a crowd of admirers to flock about her. Among those who paid homage at her shrine was a methodical-looking personage who styled himself "The Reverend James W. Hartford, of Texas." The reverend gentleman gave out that he was possessed of $3,000, and, upon hearing that fact, Mary at once proceeded to work herself into his good graces. She performed her part admirably and with such success that the reverend gent became charmed with her and besought her to fly with him. Forgetting her husband, (who, according to her story is a miserable wretch,) Mary at once acceded to the proposal, and the enamored pair took the cars for this city and, upon arriving here, stopped at the Adams House.

Meanwhile the luckless husband, in blissful unconsciousness of all that had transpired, journeyed to Lockport to meet the partner of his bosom. Arrived there and hearing no tidings of her, he pushed forward to Suspension Bridge. Here he ascertained the facts of the case, and learned also that the guilty pair had but a few hours' start of him. Determined not to lose his wife, he took the next train, and reached here soon after the runaways. A short search revealed the object of his journey, and, with mingled accents of rage and pleasure, he commanded her to return with him. MARY flatly refused to comply, and a war of reproaches on both sides commenced, and was continued until Special Officer CONNELL appeared, who at once arrested both parties, and took them before Justice COLE, as disorderly persons. The Rev. Mr. HARTFORD disappeared at the beginning of the dispute, and has not been seen since. It is probable that he took the evening boat for New-York.

Upon being arraigned at the police office, DYER stated the case, and in return MARY informed the Court that he was a miserable, idle, shiftless wretch, and that she had supported him for the last two years with the wages of her shame. She did not deny that she had led a wanton's life, but asserted that she was forced to do it from want. She said she was tired of living with him, and would bear it no longer. Justice COLE advised her to return with him; she refused point blank, but finally consented, and left the office with him. As soon as she had cleared the portals of justice, however, her fractious spirit returned, and she started for the New-York steamboat. DYER followed, vainly entreating her to return. MARY curtly informed him as she passed down Broadway, that she would see him hanged before she would return, and applied certain epithets to him which caused a crowd to follow them to the landing.

MARY at once proceeded on board, and DYER, finding his requests disregarded, rushed after, and seizing her in his arms, bore her to a carriage on the dock. MARY fought like a tigress; she scratched and mauled him like an Amazon; pulled whole handfuls of hair out of his head, and showered a torrent of abuse on him, in language more expressive than polite. After a desperate struggle, DYER succeeded in placing her in the carriage. But neither party having any money, the driver refused to budge an inch without his fare. At this interesting juncture, Officer DEMPSEY mounted the box and ordered coachee to drive to the First District Station-house. Upon arriving there, the war was renewed, but Capt. HAGADORN put a stopper on the belligerents, by summarily locking them up in separate cells, where they remained during the night. In the morning they were taken before Squire COLE, and upon promising to return home together, they were allowed to depart. Although MARY assured the Justice that she would return with her husband, it is doubtful if she keeps her word. The pair were seen about town yesterday several times, apparently reconciled, but we are inclined to believe that the end is not yet.

THE FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

Our Cherbourg Correspondence—The Town and its Works—The General Admiral and Her Voyage.

CHERBOURG, Friday, July 8, 1859.

We are still lying in the harbor of Cherbourg, owing to the slow manner of doing business which characterizes the inhabitants of this town, having taken all this time to coal up. After having ordered a launch for bringing the coal, and having waited a sufficient length of time for its arrival, our Captain, with his accustomed energy, went on shore to find out if possible the cause of the great delay. Upon being presented to the proper person and asking the reason of the delay, was told that to deliver the coal more rapidly would cost *too much*; and "How much" being asked, learned to his amazement that the paltry sum of $10 was required to do it, and this immense expenditure had been keeping us. Having settled this question, and others of the same import, and altered their mode of carrying the coal—it being, as he remarked, carried in their jacket pockets from dépôt to launch—we are now nearly ready for our departure, after about as many days' delay as would have required hours in New-York or Liverpool. The harbor is protected from the sea by an immense breakwater of about three miles in length, the base of which, rising from the bottom of the sea a depth of 60 feet, is 600 feet in width. Behind this immense wall a large fleet of vessels can lay, protected from the elements of the sea, and by immense fortifications, situated at either end and middle of the breakwater, from the attacks of any nation that would at the present time be daring enough to attack it. It was commenced during the time of LOUIS XVI., in the year 1784, and is not yet completed. The original design in the meantime has undergone several changes. Considered other than a military station, it is of small importance; but as a military town it is the strongest in France, and almost within sight of the shores of England, being exactly opposite Portsmouth. With France the completion of this harbor has ever been a favorite scheme since the time of LOUIS XVI.—thus contributing to secure to herself a stronghold which would be an "eye to watch and an arm to strike" the English on the opposite side of the Channel.

Cherbourg is situated in the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the lofty hill of Roule, which is crowned by an immense fortress, and on the surrounding heights—at distances varying from one-half to one and a half miles—forts and redoubts have been erected, thus commanding the whole town and bay. Regarded in any other view than as a military station, Cherbourg is insignificant, as, apart from its fortifications, &c., it has but little to interest the traveler. Its Navy-yard is very extensive, having nine slips for the construction of vessels, several dry-docks, and immense basins, into which to launch the ships, and at the same time affording room for many vessels to lay up and fit—six large vessels-of-war having been fitted up and dispatched from this port during the last six weeks, and at the present time there are as many more in course of completion. Among them we saw the steam-yacht, of twelve hundred tons, nearly completed, for the Emperor of France, and from present appearances should say she is to be fitted up magnificently. Also found a large frigate, about 250 feet in length, to be covered with three inch iron, in sections, from below the load line to upper deck, and is intended for a ram. (Four other similar ones are building in the Dock-yards of France.) We also had the pleasure of visiting the famous 90 gun ship *Ville de Nantes*, the same which was launched last August at the time of the visit of the Emperor of France, and at the time of the great *fête* on the completion of the Great Basin, cut from the solid rock, into which the vessel was launched. Two very large dry-docks, 400 feet in length, and cut from the solid rock, are now in course of completion. In the town they have a beautiful equestrian statue in bronze of NAPOLEON I. As he sits upon his horse he is pointing to the docks and Navy-yard, and on the pedestal is inscribed the following: "I have resolved to renew in Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt." As a work of art it is very fine; the attitude of the horse is beautiful. This statue was completed on the occasion of the *fête* above mentioned. Since our arrival we have had many visitors from the shore, and vessels in port and vicinity. Among them many officers from the Navy-yard, including the Admiral of the Port, and several engineers and draftsmen, sketching and taking measurements. There was nothing on board but elicited exclamations of pleasure and admiration from all who visited her, and they all joined in pronouncing her the *most magnificent* vessel which ever enter Cherbourg, calling her a *yacht*, owing to her symmetrical shape, beautiful proportions, and the beauty of her workmanship and finish. We have been visited by some of our fellow-countrymen who came all the way from Paris (twelve hours' ride) to see and admire the vessel built by W. H. WEBB, their fellow-countryman, of whom they all speak in the highest terms. English officers, and many Russian officers and Consuls, and among them Admiral PUTIATIAN and suite from London, the same who recently negotiated the treaty between Russia and China, using at the time the steamer *America* (built in New-York by W. H. WEBB, Esq., for the Russian Government, in 1856) for his flag-ship. These officers were delighted with the ship, and pronounced her workmanship unequaled and the vessel superior to any vessel-of-war in the world, and had no doubt that she would be so considered by their own Government. Mr. ARMAN, a very distinguished and talented ship-builder at Bordeaux, also paid us a visit, the same who last year completed a frigate of medium size and a corvette for the Russian Government (the frigate not proving satisfactory). This gentleman came all the way from Bordeaux to *visit this vessel, and no visitor appeared to admire* and appreciate the ship more than he, frequently declaring *that she far excelled the one built by himself* too much even for a comparison, and that the sight of her *would afford the Grand Duke* CONSTANTINE *the greatest* pleasure. At the present time we are crowded with inquiring visitors, who speak in the highest terms of American taste, thus making the completion of this ship a great and national affair; and deservedly so, as she retrieves the reputation of America.

Yours, truly, "ACHEVE."

P. S.—Our coaling being finally completed—an affair of tedious duration, and occupying double the time that was anticipated—we are awaiting the return of Capt. SCHERMANN from Paris, but shall probably sail this afternoon direct for Cronstadt.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Philadelphia.

"The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, it is stated, denounced the running of the passenger cars on Sunday, very bitterly, in his sermon on the 10th inst., and when the service was ended *he stepped into a handsome carriage in waiting for him at the church door* and was driven home."

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: In your widely circulated paper of the 21st inst., the above statement made its appearance. I ask, as a matter of justice to myself and for the honor of Christianity, the privilege of saying that so far as it regards my riding home from church on that day, it is *absolutely false*. In the more than thirty-four years of my ministry in this city, I defy any man who has any respect for himself, or the *slightest regard for truth*, to say I ever entered a carriage to ride home from my church. I therefore charge the author of the above statement as guilty of a most *willful* and *malignant falsehood*.

JOHN CHAMBERS,
No. 1412 Walnut-street.

At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Prof. ROGERS exhibited specimens of the supposed coal bearing rocks of Maine, in which was an impression closely resembling *cyclopteris hibernicus*, so common in Great Britain. He was of opinion that these rocks of Perry, Me., belong to the sub-carboniferous series, as extensive in Ireland;—they are abundant not only in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at the depth of several thousand feet, (and containing the famous asphaltic coal,) but throughout all the Appalachian chain. They are below the productive coal series, yet in some cases they do contain workable seams, 2, 3, or 5 feet in thickness.

It is proposed to establish a fire-alarm telegraph in New-Orleans, for municipal purposes, on the New-York plan.

THE OFFAL AND PIGGERY NUISANCES.

Their Forcible Abatement by Order of the City Inspector.

Hog-Town Invaded by Eighty-seven Armed Men.

Pig-pens Demolished, Offal-boiling Apparatus Removed and one Bull-dog Shot—The Excitement, the Incidents and the Episodes.

The war declared by the Commissioners of Health against the proprietors of the piggeries and offal boiling establishments, up-town, commenced yesterday in earnest. All the diplomacy of certain Police Justices, Aldermen, and other neutral powers, for the adjustment of the difficulties of the belligerents had failed, and the army of the City Inspector established its head-quarters at 8 A. M. at WALLENSTEIN's drove yard, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Col. RICHARD C. DOWNING, took the command, and Major HALL, of the City Inspector's office, was his Lieutenant; under them were Health Wardens, Meat Inspectors, Street Inspectors, Night Watchmen, Dock Watchmen and Scavengers, fifty-eight men, and Sergeant SLOAT with twenty-nine policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct constituted the reserve. All were armed with pistols, clubs or daggers, and a few carried pickaxes and crowbars with which to demolish the pig-pens. A long train of carts and wagons, in which it was intended that articles contraband taken from the enemy should be carried away, followed them. The City Inspector's force, formed in two divisions, marched first, and after them came the Police. At Sixth-avenue the two divisions separated; one marched up Sixth-avenue, and the other marched up Seventh-avenue, and it was arranged that the two columns should meet at the top of the rocky eminence bounded by the Sixth and Seventh avenues, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, whose summit is crowned by the castle—if it be true that every man's shanty is his castle—of JAMES MCCORMICK, the king of the offal-boilers. This potentate, who has hitherto hurled defiance at the authorities, and is said to have threatened the other day that he would shoot the first man that touched his hogs, has many pigs, many ferocious dogs, and many friends, is Assistant-Foreman of a Fire Company whose engine-house is in the vicinity, and whose members, it was expected, would assist him on this occasion, and more opposition was expected from than from him any of the other offal-boilers. But when the City Inspector's men reached his shanties—the Police Force was held in reserve at the foot of the hill—they found no preparations for resistance there. The dogs barked, but were not let loose; Mr. MCCORMICK himself received them, and promised to remove his hogs before 2 o'clock. He had from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. The odor thereabouts was decidedly disagreeable; those of our readers who have ridden past in the Sixth-avenue cars, when a west wind was blowing, can form some faint idea of it; none who have not been in just such places can fully realize it. Mr. DOWNING left, assuring MCCORMICK that he would be back by 2 o'clock, and if by that time the hogs were not removed, and the pig-pens torn down, they would be within a very brief period thereafter. Mr. DOWNING now proceeded to visit each one of the piggeries, whose proprietors had been notified three days before that their nuisances would be abated forcibly if they did not themselves remove all that was objectionable. A large portion of these men were served with notices to this effect only a day or two ago, and as the law requires that they shall have three days' notice, nothing could be done with these yesterday. It was found that many had sold their pigs and were preparing to remove. Yesterday morning early droves of pigs were sent to various yards to be sold, and some of the pens were already torn down when the City Inspector's men reached them. The latter found at GODFREY BRUNER's pig-pens, in Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue about sixty pigs; these were driven away to the pound on Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth street, the pig-pens were demolished, and lime was scattered over them for the purpose of purification. At TERENCE CAHILL's piggery, on Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, about the same number of pigs were found, and the same measures were taken. The offal-boilers—large basins of composition metal—were sent to the Corporation yards. At LAWRENCE LYON's establishment, on Fifty sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, about two hundred hogs were found, and thence removed. At PATRICK BOHER's shanties, on Fifty-sixth-street, between the same avenues, there were about fifty hogs. Here, as at the other places, the officers of the law entered, and amid the barking of dogs, the jabbering of Hibernian females, the noise of falling rubbish and the grunting and squeaking of swine, plied their pickaxes and crowbars, scattered the disinfecting agent by the pailfull, and drove out the pigs. The latter was by far the most difficult operation that they had to perform. Some of the porkers refused utterly to leave the quarters in which they were domiciled; as fast as they were ejected from one pen they would run into another, and it was only by main force, in many instances, that they could be carried into the street. It was laughable to see the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, who did not hesitate to perform his share of the unpleasant manual labor of the expedition, twisting the tail of an overgrown porker around his hand, while one of his assistants seized the animal by the ears, and pulling and tugging and slipping and sliding over the filthy, slimy floor of the pen, until by dint of persevering endeavor an ejectment was effected. In one pen, the roof of which had just been overthrown, five little pigs, not two hours old, lay curled up in a heap quite dead.

At JOHN AUP's shanties, in Fifty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue—the next visited—it was found that all the hogs had been removed, and the boiler had been taken away. The men knocked the pens down, and sprinkled them with lime. While they were at work seven dogs chained up near by yelped defiance at them. THOMAS GLEESON, whose establishment was *next door, had sent his pigs and his boiler away*. While the men were tearing the pig pens down here the proprietor of the place and his wife expressed *their feelings freely*. "*Very poor revinge*," said she, "to tear down people's buildings after the pigs is all sent away intirely. Very shabby for gentlemen; gentlemen wouldn't do it." "Och," said the man, "let them knock 'em down; we'll sue 'em for it." BERNARD FOX, whose piggery was in Fiftieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, had sold most of his hogs, and removed his boiler. A few hogs were found in his pens, and they were sent to the pound, and now a pile of odoriferous lumber alone indicates the place where his hog-pen has been.

The filthiest piggery that was visited was the collection of shanties owned by EDWARD SHERRY, on a rocky spot, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. His hogs had all been sent away, and evidently some efforts had been put forth to make the place look decent, in anticipation of the arrival of the City Inspector's men; but with all that it was in a horrid plight. Great pots of offal, recently boiled, stood steaming within, and the odor was literally "enough to knock a man down." The pens were exceedingly filthy, and did not seem large enough to accommodate with much regard to their comfort the 60 porkers which had been there. Outside of the shanties were stagnant pools of dirty water, and garbage, dirt and ashes were scattered about. In one spot something had apparently been buried. "Did you bury your boiler here?" asked Mr. DOWNING. "No, its only ashes," answered the man. A dead hog lying on the rock was buried and the party left without demolishing the pens, their proprietor having promised to over throw them himself "by to-morrow at this time."

It was now 12 o'clock, and the whole force proceeded to "The Atlas," a saloon on Sixth-avenue, near the Central Park, and opposite the [illegible] of MCCORMICK, who was to be visited again at 2 o'clock. Here Mr. DOWNING received a note from the City Inspector, stating that he had been assured that MCCORMICK would remove by Thursday, and advised that, if Mr. DOWNING was satisfied that he would do so, his time should be extended until that day. A council of war was held by the leaders of the party, and it was finally resolved to give MCCORMICK till Thursday to remove. The force was now divided into four squads, each one of which set out in a different direction, to scour the whole district of Hog-town, extending from Fiftieth to Fifty-Eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. Every piggery was visited, and the proprietors who had not been already dealt with summarily, were duly notified that the next day, if their nuisances were not abated, the pens would be torn down, and their pigs sent to the Pound. At one of the piggeries thus visited in the latter part of the day, Mr. WEBB, attached to Mr. DOWNING's office, was set upon by a ferocious dog and fired two shots at him, disabling, but not killing him. The achievements of the day, but for this incident, had been bloodless. At the piggery of JAMES FOX everything at first sight looked well. No pigs were to be seen; they had all been sent away, Mrs. Fox said. Hardly had she made the announcement when JAMES FOX, her brother-in-law, whose establishment adjoining hers, had just been inspected, came forward and said something to Mr. DOWNING; at the same time an ominous and sonorous grunt proceeding from the little shanty in which Mrs. FOX lived,—"a poor widow," she said, but the women standing near said she was not a widow—saluted the ears of those who stood near to it. The door was closed, and dirty bed-quilts were nailed up at the windows. Mr. DOWNING demanded admittance, and when, after protesting long and loudly, the woman opened the door, there was Mr. Grunter, a huge porcine specimen, walking about the room, and there were children, and there was the bed in which the lady slept; it was the only apartment in the house. Under the door-step another pig was found. The woman was told what she would have to expect the next day, if there were any pigs there then. After the four divisions had made their rounds, they met again at the corner of Fifty fourth street and Sixth-avenue, where Mr. DOWNING thanked the police for their services, told them he should require them again to-day, and it was announced that the labors of the day were over. To-day, those of the proprietors of piggeries whose three days of grace have just expired, will be served as their comrades were yesterday, and to-morrow the places not previously visited, and MCCORMICK's establishment, will be attended to.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Crowd in Town—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Necrology of the Year—Receipts and Expenses.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 26, 1859.

Yale is making every preparation to celebrate her 159th Anniversary. There are the same crowds in town that there always are. At the hotels no one can get rooms until he is worked up to that pitch of uneasiness for fear he may be obliged to walk the streets all night which leads him to esteem himself happy to find an opportunity to sleep three in a bed with two beds in the room. At Alumni Hall there has been yesterday and to-day a solemn procession of melancholy youths entering, who three or four hours subsequently have come forth, some with beaming countenances, others with enough melancholy shading their faces to tell of the "conditions" under which they still labor, and which must be made up before they can be admitted to work for the privileges and honors which *Alma Mater* showers down on her sons. Then, too, there is much the same anxiety displayed by vigilant Sophomores and verdant Freshmen to entrap the new comers who do not know the difference between Linonia and the Brothers in Unity. Already one hundred candidates for admission to the College have been examined. Of these quite a number have been "conditioned," while but few comparatively have been rejected. This latter circumstance is, no doubt, owing to the fact having become widely disseminated by this time that preliminary examinations here are becoming more and more rigid. At the close of the year it is generally calculated that but half of the new class enter. The prospects for next year, it will thus be seen are unusually good. In numbers, at least, the class of '63 will make good the deficiencies caused by the departure of the members of the class of '59. Thus, like the venerable elms around her, does Yale mark each succeeding year of her existence by a new concentric circle, each class making the venerable institution the centre around which their most sacred memories cluster.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The exercises of Commencement Week were inaugurated, as is usual, by the Baccalaureate sermon. This year it was delivered by the Rev. GEO. P. FISHER, Livingston Professor of Divinity. The discourse was founded on John, 9, iv: "I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." The speaker first alluded to the circumstances under which these words were uttered, and proceeded to say that he had chosen them as the text of a discourse on "the convictions at the foundation of a truly earnest life." The earnestness commenced in the Gospel, differs from the type of character which obtains from a certain school of writers at the present day, the honors of hero worship. The earnest men they laud is simply energy of will—that resolute purpose which never doubts and does not rest until its end is gained. The criterion of this excellence is simply success, and the natural tendency exerted by it is to remove the landmarks of duty and right. First among these truths which will produce an earnest life, is the one that God has given to every man a work to do on earth. Each man has a work to do upon himself. If he is made by the Creator he is still to make himself in the exercise of the freedom of choice that belongs to his nature. The Bible expresses itself with unmistakeable emphasis here. It is the first business of life to form and confirm a holy character—a character in which the will of God is the ruling principle. Moreover, we have a work to do for others. Every occupation which has for its end the conferring of benefits on men, which really helps the race forward, is for God; and when pursued with a regard to Him is a truly religious work. We must go to the special truth to which He seems to direct us, to which He has destined us, and for which He has qualified us more than for any other—not obeying a selfish choice of our own heart, but consulting His holy will. *Secondly*—We must remember that the time in which the work of life must be done—if done at all—will shortly expire. After eloquently enforcing this truth, the speaker derived the following lessons from his theme: *First*—Faith is necessary to a good life. *Second*—Contemplation on the theme gives us a proper idea of the various professions. These are simply organized methods of doing good. They are so many ways of producing an effect on society and of securing advantage to our fellows. The ministry is no place for elegant literary leisure, nor is the legal profession a sphere where the faculties are simply to be sharpened. Each and every one of the professions is to be regarded as a work. After remarking, in the third place, upon the inspiration imparted by the Saviour principle, Mr. F. closed with a few feeling words of advice to the members of the Class whom he more particularly addressed.

The discourse was attentively listened to by an audience which crowded the chapel.

Beyond the examination of candidates for admission, nothing of interest has transpired either yesterday or to-day. This evening, the Rev. HIRAM P. ARMS is to deliver the *Concio ad Clerum*. To-morrow, at 8 A. M., the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society takes place. At 9 o'clock the regular Alumni meeting occurs, and the afternoon is occupied by the meeting of the Literary Societies. Judge [illegible], of Pennsylvania, delivers the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa in the evening. It will be seen that the exercises of the year are devoid of any special interest. The following is the list of graduates deceased during the academic year just closed. It is to be read at the Alumni meeting to-morrow:

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Year.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Age.
1785	John McClellan	Woodstock, Conn.	Aug. 4, 1858	91
1786	Rev. Gad Newell	Nelson, N. H.	Feb. 26, 1859	96
1788	Rev. Jno. Atwater	N. Haven, Conn.	J'ly 29, 1858	94
1793	S. C. Blackman	Newtown, Conn.	N'r 11, 1858	91
1795	Stephen Thacher	Rockland, Me.	Feb. 19, 1859	85
1796	Rev. A. Bassett	Walton, N. Y.	M'y —, 1859	87
1798	Pliny Arms	Deerfield, Mass.	Feb. 3, 1859	81
1799	Ebenezer Learned	N. London, Conn.	Sept. 11, 1858	78
1800	Hugh Knox	Troy, N. Y.	Aug 6, 1858	77
1802	Ira Webster	Walling'd, Conn.	Feb. 3, 1859	77
1803	Jacob Bond Ion	Charleston, S. C.	J'ly 17, 1859	77
1804	David Brush	Greenwich, Conn.	Ap'l 26, 1859	75
1805	James Gadden	Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 26, 1858	70
1806	Wm. Tully, M. D.	Springfield, Mass.	Feb. 29, 1859	73
1807	Wm. Jay	Bedford, N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1858	67
1808	T. P. Beers, M. D.	N. Haven, Conn.	Sept. 22, 1858	69
1808	Samuel P. Barrell	Boston, Mass.	M'h 22, 1859	67
1810	H. L. Ellsworth	N. Haven, Conn.	Dec. 27, 1858	67
1810	A. L. Hillhouse	Bragny, n'r Paris	M'h 14, 1859	67
1810	James Hooker	Poughk'sie, N. Y.	Sept. 2, 1858	66
1811	Ezra Haskell	Dover, N. H.	M'h 27, 1859	77
1812	John Witter	Plainfield, Conn.	Dec. 20, 1858	73
1812	F. F. Backus, M. D.	Rochester, N. Y.	N'r 1, 1858	64
1813	Rev. J. H. Fairchild	S. Boston, Mass.	Feb. 21, 1859	69
1813	Denison Olmsted	N. Haven, Conn.	M'y 13, 1859	68
1816	Francis H. Cone	Greensboro, Ga.	M'y 18, 1859	61
1818	Geo. Spalding	Yonkers, N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1858	61
1820	D. N. Dewey	W'mstown, Mass.	Jan. 14, 1859	59
1820	Rev. J. Richards	Hanover, N. H.	M'h 29, 1859	63
1822	Sher. Croswell	N. Haven, Conn.	M'h 4, 1859	56
1823	Elijah Brewer	Monterey, Mass.	J'ly 5, 1859	55
1823	A. N. Skinner	N. Haven, Conn.	Oct. 26, 1858	56
1824	Rev. A. O. Hubbard	Brattleboro, Vt.	Dec. —, 1858	53
1826	Elijah Cowles	Cleveland, Ohio.	M'y 22, 1859	51
1830	Chas. B. Scoville	Guilford, Conn.	Feb. —, 1859	48
1833	H. A. DeForest, M. D.	Rochester, N. Y.	M'y 24, 1858	44
1834	Wm. S. Burr	Richmond, Va.	Dec. —, 1858	45
1836	Henry Wright	Nashville, Tenn.	J'ne 15, 1859	46
1842	Jacob Perkins	Havana, Cuba.	Jan. 12, 1859	38
1844	Rev. W. A. Macy	Shanghae, China.	Ap'l 9, 1859	36
1848	Henry C. Hedges	Newark, N. J.	Feb. —, 1859	31
1853	Rev. C. B. Hurd	Dover, N. H.	Oct. 10, 1858	28
1856	Edmund H. Taft	Whit'sville, Mass.	Oct. 25, 1858	24

The average age of the foregoing forty-three deceased is 64 years 4 months and 6 days, being a considerable gain over the average of last year, when it was 63¼ years.

The oldest surviving graduate is now JOSHUA DEWEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the class of 1787, and the next survivor is the Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of the class of 1788.

There are many names in the list which are worthy of special mention.

JACOB BOND ION, of the class of 1803, was a native of South Carolina. In 1811 he entered the United States Army, and served until 1815. At the reorganization of the army, on the close of the war, the fortifications of Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., were intrusted to his command. For many years he was President of the South Carolina Senate, and was also a member of the convention which, in 1832, put the State upon her sovereignty and passed the ordinance of nullification.

JAMES GADSDEN, of the class of 1806, was Minister to Mexico under President PIERCE. He served in the war of 1812, and at its close was confidential Aid-de-camp of General JACKSON, and accompanied him in the Seminole war. The celebrated "Gadsden purchase," which now constitutes the Territory of Arizona, was made by his instrumentality.

The name of WILLIAM JAY is also familiar. He was the second son of the Hon. JOHN JAY. He was appointed First Judge of the County of Westchester, and was continued in this position through all political changes until 1843. He was for a long period a Vice-President of the American Bible Society, and also President of the Peace Society.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH was a son of the Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH. Gen. JACKSON appointed him Commissioner among the Indian tribes south-west of Arkansas. Two years later he held the post of Commissioner of Patents. After holding this office ten years he resigned, and devoted himself to the cultivation of land at Lafayette, Ind. His residence there impaired his health, and a few months before his death he removed to the village of Fair Haven. By his last will, after several specific legacies amounting to about $30,000, he bequeathed the final residue of his estate for the founding of scholarships in the Academical and Theological Departments of this College. The will is contested by the heirs and by Wabash College, and the whole matter is still in an uncertain state.

SHERMAN CROSWELL, for over 30 years was associate editor of the *Albany Argus*.

H. A. DE FOREST, for 12 years was a Medical Missionary of the American Board in Syria.

WILLIAM MACY was also an eminent missionary. From 1846 to 1850 he was teacher in the Morrison Education Society at Hong Kong. His wife's health failing, he returned to this country in 1850, and after her death in 1858 he returned to his field of labor.

Fifteen of the deceased were [illegible] ters, five teachers, four doctors, three [illegible] editors, two manufacturers, one a farmer, one a civilian, while one followed literary pursuits and another military.

A new edition of the triennial catalogue is to be issued this year. The proof sheets give the following statistics:

	Dead.	Surviving.	Total.
Graduates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alumni	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bachelors of Philosophy		[illegible]	[illegible]
Doctors of Medicine	141	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bachelors of Law	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Admitted to Honorary and Ad Eundem Degrees	[illegible]	234	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the College during the last year have amounted to $65,468 77; of this total the library income has been $1,578 53; balance of rents of lands and buildings, $2,365 79; income from scholarships and prize funds, $3,[illegible] 66. The term bills paid by students have amounted to $[illegible]; by the College Treasury, $1,[illegible]; by the Langdon Fund, $[illegible]; and by the Gratuity Fund, $1,[illegible].

The expenditures have amounted to $[illegible], leaving a balance on hand of $1,120 [illegible]. The expenses for instruction have been $[illegible]; for repairs, $3,111 68; Ellsworth Estate expenses, $[illegible]; sweeping and cleaning, $[illegible]; Treasurer's office, $2,236, and tuition remitted to students, $1,[illegible].

FROM KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention—The Article upon Banking and Currency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, July 1, 1859.

The Constitutional Convention is laboring assiduously. The following constitutional provisions have already been adopted:

No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property. The Legislative power of this State to be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Twenty-five Senators shall be elected biennially, and seventy-five Representatives annually to constitute a General Assembly. The Lieut. Governor to be President of the Senate.

The Judicial Department of the Government is to be vested in a Supreme Court, five District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace and in such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may establish.

The Supreme Court is to consist of a Chief Justice elected for six years; two associate Justices one elected for four and the other for two years, a majority constituting a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Judges of the District Courts are to be elected by the electors of the respective Districts.

ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the Legislature shall be viva voce.

SEC. 2. The general elections shall be held annually on the first Tuesday in October, except township and municipal elections, which shall be held on the first Tuesday in April annually—until otherwise provided by law.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male person of twenty-one years and upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, at least ten days next preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

First—Citizens of the United States. *Second*—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

SEC. 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election, unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 3. No soldier, seaman or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in this State in consequence of being stationed within the same; nor shall any soldier, seaman or marine have the right to vote.

SEC. 4. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe to procure his election.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall go out of this State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit in this State.

SEC. 6. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace.

Several attempts were made by the Democrats to provide that Indians might enjoy the right of suffrage, which were unsuccessful. The Republicans took the position that as the word white was insisted upon by the other side, they were determined to give and enforce it to the letter. If negroes and mulattoes were excluded from a participation of the franchise, the Indians must be treated in the same manner. An effort was made to render a common drunkard ineligible to any office of trust or profit in this State. The proposition failed by one vote. The Democratic side of the house united against it.

The Convention have adopted an Article upon Corporations, which declares that the General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. *Corporations may be formed under general laws*, but all such laws may from time to time be altered or amended.

The following is a copy of the Article upon

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

SEC. 1. No bank shall be established otherwise than under a general banking law.

SEC. 2. All general banking laws shall require collateral security for the redemption of the circulating notes of any bank organized under this provision. A deposit with the Auditor of the interest paying bonds of the several States of the United States at the market rates of the New-York Exchange to amount equal to the amount of circulating notes, which such banks shall be authorized to issue, and a cash deposit in its vaults of 10 per cent., said amount of circulating notes, and the State Auditor shall register and countersign no more circulating bills of any bank than the cash value of such bonds when deposited.

SEC. 3. Whenever the bonds pledged as collateral security for the circulation of any bank shall depreciate in value, the Auditor of the State shall require additional security, or circulation of such bank to such an extent as will continue the security unimpaired.

SEC. 4. All bank notes issued as a circulating medium shall be redeemable in the money of the United States, and of the several States. Holders of bank notes shall be entitled in case of the insolvency of such banks to preference of payment over all other creditors.

SEC. 5. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank or banking institution.

SEC. 6. All banks shall be required to keep offices and officers for the issue and redemption of their circulation at a convenient place within the State, to be named on the bank notes issued by such bank.

SEC. 7. No banking institution shall issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

SEC. 8. No such general banking law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at some general election and been approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

SEC. 9. Any general banking law, which may be enacted, may at any time be altered, amended or repealed.

The heat is oppressive, the thermometer indicating 100° in the shade. The Convention is held in an upper chamber under a tarred roof. Fans and ice-water in great demand.

Yours, JAQUES.

The Rev. Theodore Parker writes to the *Liberator* from Switzerland: "No doubt the Austrians are the Devil to Italy; their name is Legion, and they have possessed it many a sad year. Now Napoleon III. [illegible], as the Italians call them. [illegible], the very Beelzebub, the Prince of that class of Devils, comes to cast them out. It is good to get rid of the old German Devil, even if a new French one turns him off in this rough fashion; it is of a kind that goes not out, except by fire and sword. I rejoice, therefore, in every French victory—it gives Italy some chance for freedom, though I hope little for these [illegible] nations."

"THE WOODED ISLE;"

OR,

Madeira to American Eyes.

A strange blending was that, in the year 1344, of the romance of love and the reality of discovery, when the actuality of PLINY's "Isles of the Blest" was made known to the European. Tradition—as it was rehearsed to me on the soil of the "Wooded Isle," in the year 1855—saith the union was consummated in this wise: About the time above mentioned, there lived in merry old England a pair of lovers named Robert Machim and Anna d'Arfet. Their love was like unto that of the angels, only its brightness was dimmed in the eyes of Anna's noble parents by the fact of Machim's plebeian origin. She was of lordly parentage, but the course of the turbid mixture flowing through his veins was not well defined. The savage Norman and Saxon tide had not left a ridge of life whose courings could be discerned by the dim eye of tradition. In short, Robert Machim's betrothal to the daughter of all of the d'Arfets was regarded with scorn by the heads of that noble house; he could not marry the gentle Anna. So said they, but not so responded the lovers; for they loved well, if not wisely. Parental commands, restrictions and threats were not heeded; an elopement was planned between the lovers, and belle France was to be the goal of plighted hopes. There they were to sip the sweets of married life and await the parental invitation to a reconciliation. The lover provided and manned a vessel to bear his mistress away, and succeeded in placing her safely aboard, eluding parental vigilance until afar out at sea. Their flight was not immediately discovered, and they were safe for the time being.

Who can compass the wings of love? In this case Neptune did, for a storm arose and drove their hapless bark far out at sea. Navigation, in those days, was hardly a science; the wind blew where it listed, and though they knew not from whence it came or whither it went, yet they went where it willed. From the raging tempest it became the mild breeze, then the gentle zephyr, whose warm breath sang the song of sunny climes. They thought mayhap, that they were being wafted even unto the confines of the Better Land. Land did dawn on their sight, after days of voyaging at the mercy of wind and wave, so fair, that it might well be mistaken for that of the poet's song. An island rose up out of the waters, at first gray and dim, like a cloud bank; and nearer, like a thing of beauty; its very mountain tops—which were up in cloud-land—were robed in a garment of bright-green verdure. Madeira was before the lovers, who had a few days before left the shores of merry England.

Tradition further saith that the lovely uninhabited isle, which was so green and bright with beauty, became the abiding place of the lovers, both in life and death. Soon after landing upon its shores Anna died, and shortly after Robert Machim. There is now preserved in the little old church of Machio, upon the island, a piece of a cross, said to have been found over the graves of the ill-fated lovers, upon its re-discovery, at a later period. Upon the death of the lovers, the crew left the island, were captured by African pirates, and communicated their discovery to their companions in captivity, through whom the news—which had then become as an old tradition—finally reached Europe.

Such is the romantic legend of the first discovery of the "Wooded Isle," or, as now known, Madeira. And it may not be amiss to say that the account of the discovery by Machim is quite generally credited by geographers. Its re-discovery, in the year 1419, by the natives of the Portuguese island of Porto Sancho, made it a possession of the Crown of Portugal.

Rarely indeed is it the case that the beautiful in romance is so connected with that of reality. The Madeira of the present day is, I believe, the loveliest spot on earth. Speaking from observation, it is my opinion that in no other portion of the world is there to be found scenery which is equally beautiful, grand and picturesque. Volcanic in its origin, it presents to the view mountains whose tops are in the clouds, huge gray piles of rock, spotted here and there with patches of dark red soil, and with evergreen verdure; vast chasms or ravines, whose sides are terraced and cultivated in every available portion; green step above step until they, too, rise amid the clouds; narrow valleys, walled in by precipitous cliffs, every portion of which not occupied by the mountain torrent is covered with a rich tropical vegetation. This is the aspect of the island at a distance. A nearer view reveals the wild beauty of the place in its fullness. Even as discordant notes produce a harmony of sound, so have the discords of Nature here produced her mighty harmonies of beauty and grandeur. The visitor as he lands on its shores looks up and around him, and there will be seen a mountain whose rugged top may be covered with a crown of many-hued clouds, bright with sunshine; old gray rocks looking out from the midst of verdure, contrasting beautifully in its vivid green mantle with the sombre dress of the hoary granite. A torrent may be traced, running wildly down its side, looking like lines of silver, now it is falling recklessly from some huge precipice, forming a cascade, which is most musical, after the mad waters hath taken their leap, they stop beside some taciturn sage of a rock and listen awhile to their own melody; then they rush on, down to their mother sea, singing on the way "the song of many waters."

Looking out from the foliage, here and there may be seen lovely cots and villas, placed in the nooks of the mountain side. Some are away up in places seemingly better fitted for the nesting of the eagle than the abodes of man, yet there they are, in their secluded quiet, looking down smilingly upon the fair scene below. Others are further down, apparently resting on the green terraces; and again others are away below amidst a wilderness of foliage. Before and around all is rugged yet grandly beautiful; nothing harsh greets the vision. The foliage, which contributes so much toward beautifying the landscape, is that of the orange, lemon, guava, coffee, chestnut, oak, olive, cane, (of which there are many varieties,) trees and shrubs.

If the sense of sight is gratified in seeing so much that is charming, that of smell is regaled with the perfume of a wilderness of sweets. Madeira is, literally, a land of flowers. The rose is here ever-blooming; the geranium grows in the greatest profusion, wild on the mountain sides. There is the orange fruit and blossom to yield its tribute of perfume. The lemon and citron withhold not their censers of sweets; while flowers which are here unknown lend their fragrance to the breeze, which is always pleasant, in that sunny clime.

Sweetest melody is not wanting, for the deep bass of the mountain cataract makes music, such as John's seer heard—that which was as "the voice of many waters." Here and there may be seen, on mountain side, flaming brightly, the lines of watery light; or they may start from the face of a rock, revel a moment in the glad sunshine, then strike the rocks far below. Each sings its own song; it may be sad as the voice of Autumn winds, or it may be a "deep sound of joy," or it may be one of noisy mirth; but there is a wondrous melody in those waters as they vibrate to the touch of the rocks; there is music in the very stones!

A residence in Maderia will go far to convince one of the fact of its being an earthly Paradise. All pleasures of the senses may there find their gratification. Aside from its other attractions, the purity of its air and its equable climate have made it famous throughout the world. With the English it is the great Sanitarium, and hundreds annually visit those health-giving shores from Britain alone, in search of the most precious of joys—health. Many persons—foreigners—have lived for years on the island, in the enjoyment of good health, who, were they to leave it, would soon be numbered of the living. If the poor consumptive cannot be restored to health by a visit to Maderia, he or she may well despair of life. The temperature scarcely varies ten degrees the year around, and at the sea shore may be said to be about seventy degrees—varying, however, with the elevation. Persons may there choose any climate they wish, from the mild tropical to the very temperate. The air is peculiarly exhilarating, acting—upon the new-comer especially—in a manner to produce great buoyancy of spirits. Never before or since has it been my lot to breathe such delicious atmosphere as at Madeira. Redolent with the perfume of its wilderness of flowers, it was intoxicating in its deliciousness, and seemed like very "airs from Paradise."

The choicest fruits of both tropical and temperate regions are to be had in the greatest abundance and cheapness at Madeira. Of luxuries in this shape there is no end. The fruit which has made the Island so noted—the grape from which the luscious wine was made—is no longer produced. The wine-press is a thing of the past! It is decreed that no portion of earth should be exempt from want, sorrow and trouble. The sudden and entire failure of the grape crop a few years since, entailed a famine upon this, the fairest spot on earth, and necessitated the production of more of the necessaries, and fewer of the luxuries of life. I believe that ere long the hills of Madeira will be vine-clad as of yore.

Aside from the large resident Portuguese population—numbering, I believe, some one hundred and seventeen thousand—there is a large and excellent society of English, who make the island their home. This does not include transient visitors. A few Americans are residents, also. Thus we see that, with its other excellencies, Madeira possesses that of a good foreign society; and I might have added, for the edification of the intended American visitor, that of a fine English hotel, a library and reading-room. The Portuguese are a kind, agreeable and hospitable people, but as they speak a different language—their tastes, customs, etc., being dissimilar from those of the resident and visiting foreigners—there is of course very little association between them. As a people, however, they are agreeable to live amidst. Attached as they are to their beautiful island home, appreciating its rare beauties and excellencies, they yet welcome to its soil all strangers who wish to enjoy its delights. Possessing sentiment, taste and refinement, they are content that *nature* ministers to all these. They believe that the "outside world" does not move on as calmly as in their own little sphere, and they are right; no place is so beautiful, no skies so bright to them—not even their once glorious Fatherland excepted—as those of the "Wooded Isle." And I must say, after having visited some of the fairest regions of the earth, I believe they are fully justified in their belief.

The lover of seclusion may find his rest in Maderia. Here he may hide himself in the cleft of a rock; may seek and find a shelter where intrusion need not be feared. His domicil almost inaccessible to man, may be hid from the world's gaze by a wilderness of sweets. Nestling in the shadow of a great gray rock it would be the regal palace of a kingdom, whose subjects would be the exotics of Sunland. The lord of this realm could dream the dream of life in quietness; its repose be deepened by the songs of birds, the humming insect, and the melody of falling waters. The sea-breeze, as it rustled amidst the palm leaves, would not give out sounds of harshness; and the distant booming of ocean's surf would not be unmusical. Life's reality, in *such* a place, would be as that of the opium smoker's dreams.

Is this picture a fancy one? Not a bit of it. In my scrambles among the rocks of Madeira many a hidden little cot did I discover peering out from amid the rocks, in places which I did not surmise was the abode of human beings. A stray white column, or a portion of a wall, would reveal their hiding places amidst the rocks and foliage. Sometimes they would be away up, and seemingly fastened on the face of a precipice, to be reached only by a winding path; again they would be down, apparently in a hole cut from the rocks; rocks all around and below, yet the house half hid by the verdure of the rose and orange, which appeared to start out from the very bosom of the basalt. Here would be one on the mountain top, and there another down in the dark glen; one at the torrent's source, and another in its resting-place.

To the student of nature, Maderia is an attractive place. The famous view from the "Church of our Lady of the Mount," is said to be the finest in the world; and I fully believe it, after seeing places pointed out by noted travelers as being "superior to any others in point of natural beauty." Such, for instance, was the fairy island of Pulo Penang represented to me as being, by a traveler whose name is now a household word in this country. A visit to Pulo Penang convinced me of the error of his judgment. The famous view from the "Flagstaff," at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea, reveals a *top* view of the cone-like island of which it is the apex, with its covering of spice groves, tropical forests, plantations, latticed bungalows, the sea, and the green islands thereof, the Malay Peninsula, with its level expanse of forest and jungle, gleaming rivers and shadowy mountains. All of this combined goes to make up a panorama of surpassing beauty, *scarce* equalled in the world. That from the "Church" at Maderia is its peer in *contracted* beauty—beauty in a small space; its superior in grandeur, sublimity and picturesqueness. Such a combination is not, perhaps, to be formed elsewhere in the world. Space will not allow me to describe it in detail.

Standing on the terrace in front of the church and looking inland, the eye sees huge masses of basalt piled up until it reaches the clouds, (if clouds there be;) here is a precipice, and there a sloping acclivity, covered with verdure; if high up, it may be the remnant of a forest which gave the island its name. There are rocks frowning among chestnut trees and orange groves, roses and geraniums. On the left, facing the church, are to be seen miles of smiling cultivation, white houses spotted over the mountain sides in the midst of the dense foliage. A dozen cascades will be in view, sparkling like silver in contrast with the dark green of the orange grove, looking like bright things as they lay against the side of the hoary cliffs. Looking toward the sea, it may be seen, waving and flashing like molten gold, revealing its beauty by the light of the sun afar off. Below, at the base of the mountain, is the City of Funchal—glimpses of whose white walls may be had through the forest of foliage. At the left, and near at hand, gapes a vast chasm called the Corrall, which is thousands of feet deep; beyond, the mountain side spotted with villas, cottages, and evergreen foliage.

This is a general view of the island of Madeira; the *perfection* of its beauty can only be known to the actual visitor. None who have been there will say I have colored the picture too highly. Let the seeker after the good, the beautiful and the true visit its shores, and there will he see their embodiment in Nature. Let the invalid avoid Cuba, with its discomforts, and visit the more genial shores of Madeira, as the *surer* place to realize the fond dream of health. H. C. V.

OBITUARY.

Shau-bee-nay, a celebrated Pottowattamie Chief, died on his farm in Grundy County, Ill., on the 19th of July, at the age of 75. The Chicago *Press* says of him: "Thus has passed away one of the actors in the earlier history of our State, who has been prominently identified with our annals, few of his race more so, and still fewer in the same manner with him, as throughout the more troublous times of its early settlements firmly and unwaveringly the friend of the whites. He did good service in the Black Hawk war, and by his position and influence among his nation often gave his white friends sterling service. He came from a line of kings, was a nephew of Tecumseh, and was by the side of that renowned chieftain when he fell on the hard-fought field of the Thames."

Lieut. John K. Duer, U. S. N., who died recently at Apalachicola, Fla., entered the Navy in 1836, was detailed for the Coast Survey service in 1855, and assumed the command of the surveying schooner Vixen in 1857. While in command of this vessel he discovered the new Apalachicola channel, east of Dog Island. For some years he has been subject to a disease of the heart, which finally terminated his life. He leaves a widow and several children.

The Rev. Temple Frere, canon of Westminster, died near Norfolk, England, recently, at the age of 80. He was of an old Norfolk family, many of whom have distinguished themselves in politics, literature, and recently in Indian affairs; the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the colleague of Canning in the *Anti-Jacobin*; and Mr. H. B. E. Frere, C. B., Commissioner in Scinde, being nearly related to the deceased canon.

Mr. Henry H. Abbott, a graduate of Harvard of the class of this year, died on the 23d of July, at the age of 21. His funeral was very largely attended at Charles-[illegible], on the [illegible].

The St. Catherine's Springs in Canada West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. CATHERINE'S, C. W., Monday, July 25, 1859.

There are few who have heard of St. Catherine's, although in the little town which bears that name is one of the most remarkable medicinal springs on the continent, or indeed in the world; for, with the exception of a single spa in Germany, there is no known water of such powerful efficacy as that which gushes from the artesian well at this place. The day will come when the innumerable springs of the Western world will be famous in every land. It is wonderful to reflect how little is now known of them. Thousands of people make a tedious voyage to Europe every year for the sake of mineral waters that can be had at their own doors; whilst hundreds of thousands are groaning, at this moment, in all the agonies of rheumatism and gout, who are ignorant of the fact that the baths of St. Catherine's are curative for those tormenting complaints. During the past fortnight I have seen patients carried in here who were completely bent and crippled. It seemed unreasonable that such sufferers, utterly consumed with disease, and so visibly on the threshhold of that land where the weary are at rest, should expect benefit. In a few days they have regained so much of their wonted health and strength that a cure was at once a matter of the most reasonable expectation—an expectation almost always realized. These things should be known. They are, at least, as interesting as the details of Miss Smith's *toilette* at the first hop at the Ocean House or at the United States Hotel.

St. Catherine's is a pleasant little town in Canada, about a dozen miles from Niagara Falls. It is reached easily by way of the Great Western Railroad from Suspension Bridge, and is within sixteen hours' ride of New-York *via* Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads. It is famous for its salubrity, and has never—according to local writers—been visited by any severe epidemic. The Welland Canal runs through the town, and is quite a picturesque feature in the surrounding scenery, its course from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, being, for the most part, through a natural valley, and surrounded by hills, whose undulating sides glisten with luxuriant verdure, and float with breezy trees. The drives and walks in the vicinity are charming, so rich and sumptuous is the face of the country. The town itself wears a busy, prosperous and contented look. It is not a very extensive place; but the neat residences of the inhabitants stretch out for a good distance in all directions, and, being invariably surrounded by well ordered gardens, and fronted by fine shade-trees, afford pleasant opportunities for the pedestrian. The people do not board here—I mean the natives. Every family has a house to itself and a garden—both well furnished too. For the peace and satisfaction of some New-York skeptics, I may as well add that they—the natives aforesaid—are white, and wear noses of the ordinary hue.

The spring which is fast making St Catharine's a place of Summer resort of the first class, was known to the Indians who made laws to protect the quadrupeds and bipeds that drank of its waters. Our old friend, the buffalo, who always turns up where there is a suspicion of salt, was a frequenter here. With the extinction of this noble beast, and his friend the Indian, the spring seems to have fallen into an oblivion from which it was rescued by a circumstance showing in an extraordinary way the virtue of the waters. A newly-married couple occupied a small house just above the spring; the lady enjoyed the best of health, took a mineral bath every day, and had a child every year. This went on with undisturbed regularity until the pledges numbered seven. The husband then died and the blooming widow mingled the brine of her bereavement with the pickle of her bath, *deriving a sorrowful consolation from both.* The mysterious now commences. Twelve months from the *birth of number seven number eight made its appearance*, and twelve months from that happy event number nine came into this breathing world. These phenomena were ascribed variously to the force of habit, the strength of the waters, and the weakness of human nature. The results were that the well once more became famous, and the widow was not allowed to monopolize it for the exclusive use of her fair and fruitful body. If I were a married man I might in some way explain this extraordinary circumstance, but being single I can but express my admiration of a provision of nature so unexpected and consoling to the widowed mind. I have not been able to discover that these results are always to be obtained by the death of a husband and the use of the baths.

A concern for making salt caused the present artesian well to be sunk. Being a joint stock concern it failed as a matter of course—there was too much physic in the salt. A sale ensued and Mr. STEPHENSON, the proprietor of the hotel here, secured the well and some acres of adjacent land for a mere trifle. The following is an analysis of the waters by Dr. CHILTON. They contain chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium proto chloride of iron, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, iodide of magnesium bromide of magnesium, silica, and alumina.

The Summer population of St. Catherine's is drawn from all parts of the continent—being attracted here by the favorable reports of other invalids, and not by the reputation of a well known watering place. The most noticeable phenomenon connected with this population is, that every male member of it walks on three legs—the wooden one being invariably the best at the time of arrival. In process of time the supplemental pedal is thrown aside, and the foreigner and the native stand on one common footing. Cutting one's stick is therefore quite a favorite occupation, and, if I may be permitted to make a feeble joke at the expense of my gouty friends, walking one's chalks also; or, as the Rev. Mr. KINGSLEY has it, perambulating one's calcareous strata. It requires, you see, a great effort to be funny here. I beg and pray that I have been successful in this instance.

The hotel accommodations, although not so ample as they should be, are very satisfactory. There is a large joint-stock concern called the Welland House, where a large number of visitors can be accommodated with as much grandeur as if they were inmates of a State institution. Lots of common people and one real Count stay there, so I suppose it is good. The other establishment is the Stephenson House, kept by the proprietor of the artesian well, and located most agreeably on the banks of the Welland Canal. I know nothing of the comparative merits of the two houses, but for the latter I can vouch as excellent in every important respect. It is most liberally patronized, and has but one fault, namely, being too small. The bathing houses and well are on the slope adjoining the premises, and the facilities for invalids are, therefore, superior to what can be had elsewhere. Of invalids we have enough; apparent, palpable invalids; gentlemen who do nothing but grumble, and grow strong; very meek creatures when they come; very exacting sneaks when they go; willing to give anything for relief on Monday, and growling like bears at the price of a bath on Saturday. To maintain a proper respect for one's species it is necessary to deal largely with the "joyaunce of rude strength," for the pettifogging of a querulous invalid narrows the mind and cramps the heart. We want a just balance of pleasure seekers here; a dozen able-bodied fops, with souls for pantaloons, and not the mere legs in them, and a score of hardened flirts would be a real blessing. One Count cannot make a Baden-Baden. The pure bracing air and pleasant location of St. Catherine's will undoubtedly render it a place for the tourist as well as the sick and feeble. The hotel this season has been full to overflowing.

Mr. STEPHENSON contemplates making an addition, which will more than double his accommodations. I have no hesitation in saying that in five years from now St. Catherine's will be one of the most frequented watering-places on the continent.

The waters are pumped from a well six hundred feet deep. If truth lies at the bottom of that well, it must be in a high state of preservation, for the waters are the liveliest sort of pickle that any creature not a pre-ordained mackerel ever encountered. The word nasty conveys a pleasing sensation to the mind, compared with their real unpleasantness. It is an odiousness, too, that cannot be dodged. You may mix water with your saline friend, or modify him in any way you please; you may take him in a swaggering draught, or cheat him of his bouquet by holding your nose while you put him out of sight; you may bolt him at a gulp, like a bolus, or fight against nature by a slower process of absorption. In whatsoever shape you take him to your bosom, he is unchanged. The grand intensity of his natural repulsiveness cannot be mitigated. The brine of the pork-barrel hangs round him still. A man who commences taking these waters begins with the lively conviction that he will in time like them; the first dose or two are swallowed heroically, without winking, and with a sickly attempt at a smile; gradually from this point you observe a settled conviction of disgust gathering on the face of that man; the better he grows the more determined is he in his dislike; he gives vent to his feelings in words almost as bitter as the cup he drains, and by the time he leaves the Stephenson House, he has imbibed sentiments of such deadly hostility towards the entire race of Alkalies, that nothing but a fresh attack of his old complaint can bring him back to moderation and mercy. A good story is told of a gentleman who came here with the determination of drinking the waters for at least a couple of months. He looked at the hotel, paid a visit to the bar-room, examined the billiard-tables, rolled a string on the bowling-alley, and declared that he could not possibly [illegible] interview with the [illegible] run down, and queer, and generally but indescribably used up. The doctor asked him if he had tried the water, and on receiving an answer in the negative, handed him a tumbler full. The invalid put it to his lips, and slowly but manfully swallowed the contents. He then put his hand on his stomach, and with a look to which wisdom had brought [illegible], exclaimed prophetically, "I am cured." Nothing could induce that visitor to believe that he needed another dose. He left the same afternoon, having previously taken [illegible] to complete the treatment.

There are few cases of this remarkable character, for the patients who come here are generally ailing in the most acute sense of the word, and indifferent to the mere taste of the remedy that gives them relief. Nothing can be more cheering than the visible improvement which sets in after the first day or two. Limbs stiffened with rheumatism and gout regain their suppleness; faces wan with despair become cheerful, and the elasticity of health quickly replaces the rigidity of cruel disease. Patients suffering from liver and kidney complaints, with all the nervous affections that follow in their train, derive immense advantage from the external and internal use of the waters. In these the improvement is not so visible as in those suffering from rheumatism and gout, but it is said to be as decided and permanent. No one can remain here a week without being assured by ocular demonstration of the real medicinal value of the spring.

The presiding spirit of the well is Dr. MACK—a medical gentleman of very extensive reputation, who has devoted many years to the study of the waters, and who knows more about their healing properties than any cotemporary physician. Dr. MACK possesses abundant *finesse*, unquestionable skill, and rare straightforwardness. He does not hesitate to tell a newly-arrived patient the precise truth with regard to his chances of improvement. Every day we have individuals who are not likely to be benefited by any human treatment, and who, as soon as they have seen Dr. MACK, pack up their traps and depart for regions where there is more vague hope and less direct sincerity. Only those who are likely to receive benefit remain on the Doctor's hands, but these are sufficiently numerous to attest his remarkable skill and unfailing attention. Waters like these should not be taken without the advice of a medical man thoroughly familiar with their active properties; they are far too powerful to be trifled with; a great deal, too, depends on suitable regimen and proper exercise. These waters will be better understood when it is remembered that a *pint* of the St. Catharines water contains 5,060.27 grains, of mineral matter, principally—permit me to add by way of final 'kick'—of the nastiest kind. This delectable mixture cannot be taken with the impunity that attends the use of Congress water.

If I were certain that you had the gout, I could give you some excellent hints concerning that aristocratic disease; but being in doubt on the point, and suspecting that even a lovely case of rheumatism or a paralytic shock would not be thrown away on you, I restrain my natural ardor, and conclude an over-long communication. S.

SOCIETY AT SHARON.

Out of the Hole-in-the-Wall and into the Pavilion—Watering-Place Society—Ladies and Landladies, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE PAVILION, Sharon Springs, Monday, July 25, 1859.

"Allah akbar!" We are at length in the "Pavilion." We are Somebody, and we expand with the thought. We have left the "Hole-in-the-Wall," and now form one of that select and elegant coterie which decorates "the front piazza." We do not, to be sure, *take any prominent part in the proceedings*, but we have the privilege of gracing the walls, and as we are modest we do not even avail ourselves of that privilege. We merely peep in at the windows: "Sister Anne, what do you see?" "We see a great cloud of muslin." "Anything else?" "Not much."

But though we at length live in the "Pavilion," we do not constitute one of the fixtures. We do occasionally get out of it, and the result of these occasional movements is a slight increase in our topographical knowledge of the place. The Pavilioners, as a general rule, know that there are Springs here, for that knowledge is part of their formula. They are expected to go down there before each meal, whether they imbibe or not. That done, they can get back to their front piazza again, and the ardor with which they perform the latter movement is one of the sights to be seen. Wherever we go or whatever we do, we are always sure to be on hand to witness this performance. The front piazza is their world, and the village of Sharon Springs (we must ourselves acknowledge it) is not worthy of their notice. But judge for yourselves. The village is situated in a sort of a valley on the top of a hill in the midst of a crowd of other hills, some smaller and some longer and some not so much so. It consists of but one street with houses longer and shorter on either side, and to the eye of the observer, from the top of Sunset Hill, it looks very much like a train of cars, with the Pavilion for a locomotive, off the track. But if the observer follows the road till he gets in the rear of the village, it then presents the appearance of a lot of houses down in a hole, all huddled together to keep warm; and if it be a cold day, the observer always wishes himself down there. What is going on in these houses is not so difficult to say, for you may be pretty certain that it is either washing and ironing or twaddling on piazzas, for Sharon Springs is nothing but a collection of hotels, boarding-houses and washwomen. It is true that we heard one of the inhabitants say the other day that he drove a "be-risk trade," but on following him up we found that his "be-risk trade" consisted in selling pennyworths of candy and three-cent glasses of lager bier. So that though their sale may have kept him brisk and lively, the receipts could hardly be said to be commensurate with his exertions. There is also an individual here who prosecutes the following singular avocations. He is a "fancy, sign, landscape, banner, flag and shade artist, cutler, painter and grainer." This man must have something to do, and judging by analogy, from the variety of articles we have seen in one country store here, there must certainly be also some "admirable Crichton" of a man, who combines the lawyer, doctor and minister in his single person. This, however, we have no authority for further than surmise. We know there are two distinct doctor shops here, but the most notable and promising sign we saw about them was that they were always shut up.

The great staple however, of Sharon Springs, is sulphur water. This extraordinary product is said to have been discovered by sick Indians, and they are said to have found it by their instinct, but we wouldn't give two pence for such instinct, for any man with a nose could perform the same feat. These infernal brimstone springs have an attendant imp in the shape of marshy ground, and on our very first visit to them we received its particular attentions, for having passed the spring and its horrible odors, we gave a bound of delight upon the grassy sward and found ourselves knee-deep in the mud—white trousers, too. So we went home amid the jeers of the populace.

But the great charm of Sharon lies in its views and its sheep, and they are equally sublime. If there be any preference we would give it to the sheep. We can now sympathize with "little Bo-peep, who lost her sheep, and didn't know where to find them." We no longer wonder at the grief the poor child must have suffered. She had probably lived on just such mutton as we are now living on. Think, then, what her loss must have been? Mutton which fairly melts in your mouth, and that frequently too. Mutton for breakfast, mutton for dinner and mutton for supper. The only time when mutton is left out is at the meal called "tea," and then we have raspberries. But *laissons nos moutons et revenons* to the "Pavilion," and yet we don't like to go there. We feel that we were not constructed on "high society" principles. We believe "there is a time to dance," but then we don't believe it's all the time; and when we want to sneeze we should like to be able to do it. Indeed we have already made a most terrible blunder since we came here. Having noticed a very benevolent-looking old lady making herself very conspicuous among the guests, we were deceived by her actions and appearance into the belief that she was the landlady of the house, and having been somewhat discontented with the appearance of the raspberries at tea, we took it upon ourselves to express our utter disapprobation of any such proceedings. At the same time we mildly suggested our conviction of the fact that berries of all kinds were of a rural nature, and consequently ought to be found good in the country; likewise that they were much better fresh than when stale and squashy. The effect of our exordium was most extraordinary. The hitherto eternal smile on her face kept subsiding and subsiding, until it finally became entirely subsidiary to an awful placidity—no, not placidity. The ocean is placid sometimes, and sometimes it is very much wrinkled, and this old lady's face was very suggestive of "ocean's frown." The old lady frowned and then went off in a tornado movement. We were very much bothered by this reception of our suggestions, but were shortly after taken to task for having made "such an awful mistake," and were informed that the old lady "would never forgive us." This was very distressing, and, at the same time, a very fine beginning to make in "high society."

It appears that each of the watering places has one of these lady-supervisors. Their business (an entirely self-imposed one, by-the-by) is—to be the first one on hand at the place, then to welcome all the guests, then *get rooms for them* or *show them* to those they've already engaged, and then to dance and make everybody happy. Whether their efforts are successful is another question, but we cannot see why they should be [illegible] addressed by the title of "Landlady," when they, in reality, perform all the functions. For our own part, indeed, we cannot see why a landlady [illegible] is not as good as anybody else; but then we are not *au fait*, so that, of course, accounts for our want of discernment. Having, however, stumbled on this new variety of female humanity, we have taken the liberty to study it. Our conclusion is that good-nature is a great institution; but a question arises: Is good-nature *per se* sufficient? Does not the human heart crave (as romantic young ladies would say) something [illegible]? We humbly think it does. It wants good-nature to be guided by good-sense. But, then, we forget ourselves, for what is "society" (so called) but a mass of inconsistencies. We only wonder they didn't call it "inconsistency," instead of "society;" but, there we forget again, for if they had, they would have been consistent, and so it wouldn't be "society." Society!—we're in society now, and we have the honor to sign ourself at length A PAVILONER.

SARATOGA.

Lounging at Saratoga—The Season Culminating—Fossil Visitors—What Saratoga Needs—A Blind Howard—Cottages and Hotels—Countesses and Auctioneers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 25, 1859.

The season never culminates at Saratoga while there is a vacant bed to be obtained for love or money. The culminating point, therefore, has not yet been reached; but, judging from the troops of visitors which keep pouring in upon us, I imagine it cannot be far off. Old *habitués* here tell me they have not seen so lively and brilliant a season at Saratoga in many a year; and I dare say they are quite right, for the Summer travel is much greater than it was last year or the year before. We need here—and it is about the only thing that is needed to make this famous watering-place all it should be—an autocrat, with powers as despotic as were exercised by Beau NASH, when, as king of Bath, he compelled the Duchess of QUEENSBURY to take off her silk apron before he would permit her to enter the ball-room. We want a sovereign of Saratoga to issue an edict that no lady shall be permitted to wear hoops whose diameter is more than double her own height; for roomy as the piazzas and parlors and promenades are, they are not wide enough to accommodate the spread of crinoline which is made here, and when the charming matrons congregate around the Congress Spring in their gorgeous morning robes, it requires a good deal of skillful engineering to effect a passage through these fashionable circles.

There are some innocent people who pretend to be afraid of Saratoga because it is so fashionable; but there are plenty of fossil frequenters of the Springs who care no more for fashion than an omnibus driver, who come here for no other reason than because they find it good for their health, because they can eat heartier and sleep sounder. One hearty-looking old gentleman tells me he has come to Saratoga regularly for thirty years; and I notice a considerable number of *bien conservés* ladies, I will not presume to call them old, who certainly cannot be suspected of coming here because it is fashionable. There is enough of fashion here to satisfy the most fanatical worshipper at the shrine of the fantastic and fickle goddess, but it is not of a dangerous type; it is flamboyant, but not necessarily catching. The solid, substantial people, and the unpretending and the unobtrusive, are sufficiently numerous to keep each other in countenance. Last Summer when I was here there were at one time five Governors at Congress Hall, and among them was was that fine old country gentleman, Gov. BOUCK, who had engaged his rooms for the season; but his honest face will be seen no more among the denizens of this crowded planet. Another of the old *habitués* of the Springs, now at the Congress, is a wealthy planter from Arkansas, named WALWORTH, who has been blind for several years. He is accompanied by a retinue of servants and attendants. Last year he made his will while here, and bequeathed some $250,000 for charitable objects; among his other bequests was the sum of $50,000 to the State of New-York towards founding a hospital for the blind; if the State should refuse to accept it, it is to go to the State of Michigan, and if not accepted by Michigan, it is to go to Ohio.

No regular balls have yet been got up, but there are nightly hops at the hotels at which there is just as much music, and dancing, and enjoyment as though they were regular balls. I could never discover the precise difference between a ball and a hop, but the Countess of Riccabocco, *née* Higgs, who is now here, tells me that the difference is very decided indeed. The Countess is right, of course.

No two places can be more entirely distinct in their character than Saratoga and Newport; in the latter place it is the fashion to live "cottagely," as Bishop BERKELEY calls it; and the fashion has created a town composed chiefly of the most elegant villas and charming cottages that are to be found in any part of the country; and these villas and cottages give a tone of refinement and sobriety which no other Summer resort in the whole Union can pretend to. There are plenty of pretty little wooden cottages in Saratoga, in which somebody or other must live cottagely; but nobody ever hears anything about them. The great multitudes who come here live at the hotels, which are the gayest hives conceivable during the Summer carnival.

Some innocent correspondent of the TIMES naively inquires if men go into the country for the purpose of flirting with girls on piazzas? Whether they actually come to Saratoga with any such intention, I cannot pretend to say, but from the earnestness with which they devote themselves to the business when they get here, it is reasonable enough to presume that they must have entertained some such intention when they left home.

So the Emperors have agreed to cease fighting, and we shall have no more letters in the TIMES from the seat of war describing the progress of the bloody drama in Italy; and thus we have been deprived of one of our solaces.

The TIMES has been more sought after than any of the New-York papers, and everybody in want of a sensation has found a very lively one in reading the graphic letters of H. J. R. and Malakoff from Solferino. But the peace has put an end to letters from the seat of war, and the last novel or TENNYSON's new poem must satisfy our cravings. Very little reading, however, will go a long way at Saratoga.

Among the recent arrivals here is another visitor who labors under the sad affliction of total blindness—the Countess VILLANUEVA, the wealthy Cuban, with a retinue of retainers; and a gentleman who puts his keen sight to a very good use—Mr. McGUIRE, the well-known auctioneer of Washington, whose unique library and collection of paintings are among the notorieties of the national metropolis.

There are no noted politicians here as yet, or rather not enough of them to constitute a clique; but they will be dropping in by-and-by, and commence their operations for the Fall campaign. Mayor WOOD made but a brief stay here, and he was not accompanied by any of his satellites. Yours, N. N.

A Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a year ago a young German couple arrived here from Leipsic, Saxony; they were married in "the Old Country" by one of the American Consuls. The young wife left everything dear to her—a loving family and numerous friends—to follow her husband to a strange land, hoping that he would reward her love with kindness and affection. She found herself deceived. Her husband proved to be a brute, and instead of kindness she experienced the roughest treatment. He is well educated, but not industrious, and therefore made no use of his talents to secure a situation. The consequence was that they often were without any means to live; for all she could earn was too little to provide for them the necessaries of life, and he would even prevent her from working, as it would "interfere with his order and subject him to inconveniences." Everything was pawned; her wardrobe reduced in the same way to almost nothing. When at last forced to work, and earning money, he frequented bar-rooms, and spent all he had faster than he earned it, assisted by friends of no better character than himself. Continuing to treat his wife in the meanest manner, and in his diabolical fits beating her most unmercifully, she at last fled from him, and found protection in a friends' house. She is now working as a seamstress—hard, but honest. The husband, having found out her place of employment, has commenced already a regular system of annoying and troubling her, and threatens to continue to do so unless she returns to his house. Since she left him he has led a more vicious life than ever before, associating even with women of the worst class, his excuse being that, his wife having left him, despair drives him to excesses. Is there, Mr. Editor, a way in which this unfortunate woman can be freed from her brutal husband—a way, of course, not too expensive, as that husband has robbed her entirely? Is there not a magistrate that must take her case (on application) in hand, though she has no money to engage a lawyer? Can she not gain a divorce suit, or must she remain the slave of such an outcast all her life long? She is miserable enough already; why give him still a right to gradually undermine and ruin her health, beauty and youthful strength? If there is a way to obtain justice for her, please let me know it. Yours, respectfully, ARMINIUS HAHN.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana University it was ordered that the lands donated to the Institution by the State should be appraised and put in market this Fall. The University lands comprise about 23,000 acres, and lie in fourteen different counties in the State. The appraisement of the lands is ordered under an act of the last Legislature authorizing their sale for the benefit of the University. The Institution has some pressing debts which the Trustees desire to discharge.

The Dangers and Defences of New-York.

This important subject has been thoroughly examined by Major J. G. BARNARD, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in a paper addressed to the Secretary of War, and, by his permission, lately published by order of the Chamber of Commerce of this City. Having had charge of the fortifications at the Narrows and within the harbor during the last three years, and a part of that time of those on the East River, and having been a member of the Board of Engineers which recently had this subject under consideration, his view of this momentous question, the nature of which has been so essentially modified by the new and prodigious developments in maritime means as exhibited in the late Russian contest, ought to be entitled to peculiar weight and confidence. The piecemeal manner in which the subject has been discussed through the newspapers and other channels during the past year or two, and the character of [illegible] to the great question of the defence of the harbor and City of New-York against the powerful maritime [illegible] be forced or frightened to land beyond batteries properly located, it is certain that by means always available we can prevent him from reaching the City, [illegible] have doubtless given rise to very important and sound notions, and have probably urged upon Major BARNARD the duty of laying before the country, and the citizens of New-York especially, his opinions of the "dangers," and what should be the "defences" of this City, under the exigencies of the present and the future. He clearly shows that "a defensive system for New-York such as now demanded, has never been contemplated as a whole, and that the problem, as it now presents itself, is a modified and enlarged one" compared with what it was "in former years" when existing works were deemed sufficient.

"It has become so, owing to the immense developments which have been exhibited in the means of maritime attack within the last few years, and also to the rapid growth of the City itself, and of the nation of which it has become the commercial metropolis."

Alluding to the late invasion of Russia, Major B says:

"No invasion of territory, no attempt at territorial conquest was made or thought of; for it was well foreseen that no decisive results would follow from such means. The war consisted exclusively in attacks upon maritime places—great seaports, seats of commercial and naval power. Around Sebastopol assailed and assailant gathered their resources, and on the result of the arduous struggle may be said to have turned the issue of the war. Is it not certain in future all wars of maritime Powers against the United States will take a similar course?"

This country is in no danger of invasion except upon its seaboard by maritime nations; and the object will be the destruction of our resources and sinews of war. The vast facilities we possess for rapidly concentrating troops upon that line will probably enable us to keep the invader where he can always see the sun rise out of the sea. But to use our means to the best advantage, we must be prepared to keep the enemy's fleets and murderous floating batteries out of our harbors, and thus interpose a space of *terra firma*—on which our brave citizens, every man a soldier, can stand—between him and our great depots of wealth. Such preparations, from their nature, must be made beforehand, and above all at this "commercial metropolis," which every body knows will be the very first object thought of by an invader. Alluding to the extent of the defensive provisions required for this place, Major B. says:

"The mere defence of the City against *ordinary fleets*, is no longer the question; but *through the defensive works to be here erected, the nation is to measure its strength against the most lavish use of the resources of a great maritime power, aided by all that modern science and mechanical ingenuity in creating or inventing means of attack can bring against them; in short, in fortifying New-York, we are really preparing the battle-field on which the issue of future momentous contests is to be decided.*"

True, unless the harbor, like that of Cronstadt, should be so strongly protected as to induce the invader, rather than encounter the delays and immense difficulties of a landing on the open coast beyond the range of our guns, with the probability of being either cut off from his ships or driven back into the sea, to strike upon some less vital point where less defence might permit an entrance to the harbor, and thus give him the preponderance due to a powerful maritime equipment. Let every citizen of New-York reflect upon that. The interests, both individual and national, at stake here are too preponderating to permit a chance of this place becoming a battle-field; above all, do they demand that [illegible] bombardment of the City by an enemy's fleet [illegible] possibility which does not now exist. In Major B.'s opinion "it is most certain that, at present, the great 'dangers' of New-York are through the inadequately defended water approaches."

Major B. considers the defence of this City to be a peculiarly national concern. He says: "On the alternative whether, on the one hand, New-York is open to the attack of a maritime force, or liable to be sacked by the sudden dash of an army landed in its vicinity; or, on the other, it so securely defended by water and land, that it may hurl the invader back to the ocean, will depend greatly the issue of peace or war." "It is a species of folly approaching to insanity for a nation so constantly holding up to its neighbors the momentous issue of war, so unavoidably liable to constant entanglements with the most powerful nations on the face of the earth, to leave this great commercial metropolis liable, the very day almost that war is declared, to the most fearful blow"—expressions of strong conviction, and profitable ones too.

Major B. reviews, in the light of the experience of late coast warfare, and especially the late invasion of Russia, the various and conflicting criticisms upon our present system of coast defences, as to the necessity of a permanent system at all, the great importance of harbor defences over mere land defences, the size of the works, adaptation to their sites, the casemated structure (the backbone of the system) as compared with the open battery, &c. In connection with the latter subject, he discusses fully the strength of masonry walls to resist floating armaments of all kinds. This review and discussion will prove most interesting to any who have or affect any professional knowledge of the requirements of national defences, especially as some of the criticisms have been promulgated by seemingly high authority.

As to what is required to complete the harbor defence of this City, he lays down that "the true principle for the defence of an object like New-York, of such importance that the mere *passage* of the batteries would be risked, is, not only to make those batteries of the most formidable nature, but so to array batteries that the *entire waters*, not only of the channel of approach, but those in which the enemy must lie, in his after offensive operations, shall be under their fire. He recommends (and his recommendations accord with the views of the last Board of Engineers for this coast) at the Narrows, on the Staten Island side, besides Forts Richmond and Tompkins, "another casemated battery south of Fort Richmond, (for which plans are proposed,) and the extension of the northern batteries;" on the Long Island side, the extension of "batteries (either open or case-mated) along the bluff below Fort Hamilton," and the remodeling of Fort Lafayette. These dispositions would place every point of the Narrows channel under the fire of at least 300 guns. To assist the last-mentioned batteries in sweeping Gravesend Bay, and to reach the channel of approach beyond the range of the Narrows batteries, he proposes a work on Coney Island; to fill up the gap between the Narrows and the line of defences at Governor's and Bedloe's Islands, and to command the outlet of the Kills, a work on Robbins' Reef; to complete the defence of the East River approach, "with such auxiliary means as can be easily provided in time of war," a work on Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, "is deemed necessary;" [illegible] with Sandy Hook" in defence of the anchorage grounds and entrance of the outer bay, a work on West Bank "is desirable," and one on Romer Shoal "might be judged expedient." All these he estimates to cost "some six or eight millions of dollars," about the amount of revenue collected here in a few months.

The efficiency of guns in sea-coast batteries depends as much upon the intelligence with which they are served as upon the number. [illegible] the distance of objects to be hit, a steamer [illegible] pass unharmed, a result which would make every American blush. "One of the main causes of inefficiency in coast batteries," says Major B., "which have given color to the idea that they may be passed, or even attacked with impunity, I conceive to be the want of skill and care in the use of the guns. The result is a prodigious smoke, and a prodigious throwing away of balls, and very little damage done." [illegible] *volunteers* of our cities [illegible] of war, the garrisons of our forts and [illegible] of our sea-coast guns. In time of war they will probably be exercised in these duties. But it is most desirable that we should have at *all times* a body of gunners practiced in these duties. The result would be, not only to give to our cities [illegible], confidence in the defences provided for their security, but it would disseminate military knowledge, and an intelligent idea of the bearing and objects of the different defensive works. To carry out this idea it would be desirable that there should be at each [illegible] a complete small garrison of artillery troops to aid in the instruction of the volunteers. In the present condition of the army this cannot be hoped, but perhaps it might, at least, be found practicable to detail an artillery officer or two for the purpose." These are most important considerations, particularly to our volunteer officers and soldiers, and [illegible] on this point carried out. [illegible]

POLITICAL.

The August Elections.

During the month of August State Elections [illegible] Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, [illegible] and Texas. [illegible] with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee, in each of which the opposing candidates have been actively engaged for some weeks past in a personal canvass.

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky, a vigorous warfare has been waged between the Democracy and the Opposition, the latter charging the former with [illegible] to their own principles on the Slavery issue. The Opposition leader, Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle County, has conducted the [illegible] with marked ability. His opponent, Mr. Magoffin, [illegible] County, is a good debater, and has been active. Mr. Boyd, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, has been prevented by ill-health from assuming prominent part in the contest. On the Congressional tickets, four of the members of the last House are renominated, viz.: Messrs. Burnett, First District; Peyton, Second District; Jewett, Fifth District; and Stevenson, Tenth District. The following is a list of the State and Congressional nominations, of both parties; election on Monday, August 1:

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Joshua F. Bell.	Beriah Magoffin.
Lt. Governor	Alfred Allen.	Linn Boyd.
Attorney Gen'l	James Harlan.	A. J. James.
Auditor	Thomas S. Page.	Grant Green.
Treasurer	Dougherty White.	Jas. H. Garrard.
Register	John H. Mandeville.	Thomas J. Frazer.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	Wm. F. Evans.	Robert Richardson.
Congress—I.	Scott Turner.	Henry C. Burnett.
II.	James S. Jackson.	Samuel O. Peyton.
III.	Frank B. Bristow.	W. W. Bale.
IV.	W. C. Anderson.	J. S. Chrisman.
V.	J. B. Jewett.	John Y. Brown.
VI.	G. Adams.	T. T. Garrard.
VII.	Robert Mallory.	Thomas H. Holt.
VIII.	J. B. Becker.	[illegible]
IX.	L. T. Moore.	J. W. Moore.
X.	No Opposition.	John W. Stevenson.

TENNESSEE.

In Tennessee, the Hon. Isham G. Harris, present Governor, is again the Democratic standard-bearer. His opponent, John Netherland, has not been on the stump during the canvass, and the discussions have been lively. The debates appear to have been courteously conducted. On the Congressional tickets, seven members of the last House are renominated. The candidates for the remaining three seats are all new men, replacing Messrs. Watkins of the First, Geo. W. Jones of the Sixth, and Zollicoffer of the Eighth. The Hon. Emerson Etheridge, (Opposition,) who is running against Mr. Avery, the last representative of the Ninth District, formerly represented that District in Congress with great ability. In this District the popular vote is nearly an even balance, and both candidates have a strong hold upon the affections of the people. The contest in this part of the State will probably be very close. The following is a full list of the State and Congressional nominations:

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	John Netherland.	Isham G. Harris.
Congress—I.	Thos. A. R. R. Nelson.	Landon C. Haynes.
II.	Horace Maynard.*	J. C. Ramsey.
III.	R. B. Brabson.	S. A. Smith.*
IV.	W. B. Stokes.	Jas. H. Savage.*
V.	Robert Hatton.	Charles Ready.*
VI.	J. M. Thomas.	W. H. Polk.
VII.	[illegible]	John V. Wright.*
VIII.	Jas. M. Quarles.	Thomas Menees.
IX.	Emerson Etheridge.	J. D. C. Atkins.*
X.	Jas. L. T. Sneed.	W. T. Avery.*
		David M. Currin.

* Renominated. [illegible]

An election is to take place in Missouri on the [illegible] of August, but only for one Supreme Court Judge, two State Senators, County and Circuit Court Clerks, and other local officers.

The following State tickets have been completed. Election day in Vermont falls on the first Tuesday in September; in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa the second Tuesday of October.

VERMONT.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Hiland Hall.	John G. Saxe.
Lt. Gov.	Burnham Martin.	Stephen Thomas.
Treasurer	Henry M. Bates.	J. A. Thurston.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Aud. Gen.	T. E. Cochran.	R. L. Wright.
Sur. Gen.	Wm. H. Keim.	John Rowe.

OHIO.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Wm. Dennison.	Rufus P. Ranney.
Lieut. Gov.	Rob. C. Kirk.	Wm. H. Safford.
Auditor	Rob. W. Tayler.	G. Volney Dorsey.
Sec'y State	A. P. Russell.	Jacob Reinhard.
St. Treas.	[illegible]	Wm. Bushnell.
Sup. Judge	W. Y. Gholson.	Henry C. Whitman.
Bd. Pub. Wks.	C. B. Gregory.	James Tomlinson.
Sch. Com'r	Anson Smyth.	Charles N. Allen.

IOWA.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	S. J. Kirkwood.	Augustus C. Dodge.
Lieut. Gov.	Nich. J. Rusch.	L. W. Babbitt.
Supr. Judges	Ralph P. Lowe.	Thos S. Wilson.
	L. D. Stockton.	Charles Mason.
	Caleb Baldwin.	C. C. Cole.

A Distressing Case—Death of an Innocent Man in the Ohio Penitentiary.—The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal tells the following story of a distressing case: "In the year 1852 three brothers, by the name of Sims, Patrick, John and Dennis, living in the County of Donegal, Ireland, came to the United States, to settle, with the intention of making enough money to bring their parents to the country of their intended adoption. Two of them were men, but Dennis was but a boy of seventeen years. They landed in New-York. They shortly started to find employment. The eldest stopped in New-Jersey; the next found a place in Pennsylvania, and Dennis came to Ohio with an acquaintance, and found his way to one of our public works near Athens, where there were a number of his countrymen employed. Not long after he arrived, on one of their holy days, two or three citizens were passing along the road, and found Dennis Sims, with a dying man at a spring. Dennis had carried him there and was engaged in washing his face and cooling the temples of his dying countryman. Those who found him in this position, charged him with murder, arrested him and conveyed him to Athens and lodged him in jail. The man died without being able to communicate any of the facts of the case, and the story of poor Dennis was not believed. He was tried at the March term of the Court in that county, in 1854, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for life. He arrived there on the 11th of April following, at that time but 18 years of age. Immediately after his confinement he began to dwindle away, and he told the narrator of these facts that he would not survive a year, and wished his brothers to be kept ignorant of his misfortune and his disgrace. In the month of September following he took his bed, and sent a message to our informant. He wished for a priest, said he could not die without making his peace with God. Father Meagher was sent for, and in the presence of the warden, Mr. Wilson, and our informant, he told his simple story. The dying boy was cheered by the priest, and told that he would now die in peace, and in a few moments all was over. He stated on his death-bed, (and it is substantiated by Lot L. Smith, Esq., a lawyer of Athens, and formerly Private Secretary to Governor Medill,) that there existed an old feud between the Far-Downers and Corkonians—that a few of them had met near the spring on that day in the absence of Dennis, and had a fight, when they left this man for dead and made good their escape. Dennis came along a short time afterwards, and found him, dragged him to the spring, and was trying to restore consciousness to the dying man, when he was caught in the charitable act—his only connection—hurried through the form of a trial, without money and without friends, and sentenced, at the youthful age of 18, to drag out a miserable existence within the gloomy walls of the Ohio Penitentiary—and innocent, too. Who wonders that he sickened—that he died? At the request of the dying boy, our informant wrote to his parents, informing them of the untimely end of their child."

Anti-Wild Cat Meetings in Minnesota.—The [illegible] community of Minnesota are taking strong measures against the wild cat banking system that the "operators" have succeeded in inaugurating in that State. A large meeting of merchants and others at Minneapolis recently adopted the following amongst other resolutions:

Resolved, That the attempt to furnish the people with a circulating medium, based solely upon Minnesota State Railroad Bonds, has proved an utter failure, alike disastrous to the people, and derogatory to the credit and character of the State.

Resolved, That to the abandonment of that sound policy contemplated by our State Constitution, which requires ample security in United States and State [illegible] for the redemption of all bills or notes issued, or put in circulation as money," and the substitution [illegible] banking based upon Minnesota State Railroad Bonds [illegible] market value, are the people of Minnesota [illegible] the evils inflicted upon them by a depreciated and worthless currency, under which all business is paralyzed, and all interests are suffering alike.

Resolved, That our brief but bitter experience in the past proves the absolute necessity in the future of a return to sound principles of banking on the part of our State Government, and of a repudiation on the part of our people and especially of our business community, of all kinds of [illegible] currency, whether issued by bankers in defiance of law, or from the State [illegible] [illegible] of law.

The following resolutions were offered at a large meeting in St. Paul, on the 20th of July:

Whereas, In the judgment of this meeting of the business men and tax-payers of St. Paul opposed to the issue of railroad currency, the seven per cent. bonds of Minnesota, known as the "railroad bonds," are an insecure and insufficient basis for banking purposes, for the reason that said bonds cannot be sold except at a ruinous discount in any money market of the world; and whereas further, the Minnesota Railroad currency is injurious to our business interests as a community, and is unworthy of our confidence, for the reason that it is mostly loaned [illegible] and services of the railroad companies, and is put in circulation without adequate [illegible] of any kind for its redemption, and because it is not issued in the ordinary course of legitimate banking, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the business men and citizens of Minnesota, to refuse no confidence whatever in any kind of railroad currency, the circulation of which cannot fail to be injurious to the true interest of the people and a calamity to the regular business men of the State.

On Sunday, July 24, the Rev. Dr. Murray, ("Kirwan,") of Elizabeth, N. J., preached his 21st anniversary sermon, in the First Presbyterian Church of that town. The number of communicants received into the church during the term of his pastorate is 1,010.

Wisconsin Securities.

Madison, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a citizen of Wisconsin a reasonable space in your paper, for reply to a communication in a late number of the Times, headed as above, and signed "A Bondholder?" The Article referred to contains many gross errors and misstatements in relation to the subject, doing manifest injustice to this State, which should not pass unnoticed. Let me note and number some of these errors—to use no harsher term—and remark upon them as briefly as possible. The writer says:

1. That the "Wisconsin securities that are now being repudiated are not technically State, but are termed Farm Mortgage and Municipal Securities or Bonds."

2. That "to obtain money upon them, strong representations were made concerning the traffic of the roads," while now these "statements of traffic prove gross exaggerations."

3. That "the farmers (who mortgaged their farms) have banded together in leagues, and threaten to kill, burn and destroy if any attempt is made at collection."

4. That "the State pledged wild lands to obtain money to build railroads."

5. That the Judges of the Supreme Court recently decided to declare said issues of Municipal Bonds "illegal, and therefore void."

6. That "the State, after procuring, through agents so notorious, an expenditure of quadruple the value of the lands upon their internal improvements, now through the Executive, refuses to pay over the lands, by raising false issues and frivolous technicalities."

7. That "at the last session of the Legislature some application was made towards getting relief from the State, by her partially assuming the obligations, &c., but that this was rejected, hooted down," &c.

8. That (by implication) those who are indebted upon the Farm Mortgages and Municipal Bonds must be able to pay, because they are "sending their troops over the land to the sound of music and revelry."

9. The same implication, because, as "A Bondholder" asserts, the people of this State are "erecting on all sides piles of costly public building, vieing at Madison with those of Washington and New-York."

The above assertions being culled from a communication of less than a half column in length, I ask that those who may have been influenced by them suspend their judgment upon the conclusions drawn by the writer, while they consider the following notes in reply:

1. The Wisconsin Securities on which payment is withheld—"repudiated" being a word which will in few cases bear the test of truth—are not only not *technically*, but are not in any shape or manner, *State* Bonds or securities. The "State" has nothing whatever to do with them—never issued them, or guaranteed them, or asked credit or loan upon them. The only State Bonds extant are to the amount of $100,000 upon which the interest is regularly paid *always*.

2. The estimates of traffic on the roads were doubtless made, in these, as in all cases, upon the basis of past yearly increase and development of the country. The actual falling off in the past two years of crushing times is no worse on the Wisconsin roads than upon the Michigan Central or Southern.

3. Many of the farmers believe that they were shamefully swindled, by false statements, into mortgaging their farms, and they are determined to test the matter legally, by a common purse and mutual understanding. No such virulent threats of killing, burning and destroying have been heard here.

4. The State never pledged any "wild lands," or anything else, for the building of these roads, being prohibited by the Constitution from doing anything of the kind. The State accepted of a grant of land from Congress for building certain roads, and gave that land to certain companies, upon certain conditions, that they might build the roads.

5. The Judges of the Supreme Court have made no such decision.

6. The *State* never employed any *agents* to procure money to be expended here, and is not responsible for the acts of individuals. The Governor of the State has his own duty to perform in protecting the interests of the people. Congress gave land to the people of the State to provide for the building of roads from Madison or Columbus, by way of Portage City, to the St. Croix Lake, and thence to Lake Superior, and also from Fond du Lac northward. The State gave the land to the La Crosse Railroad Company, to build the road from Madison to Lake Superior, requiring as conditions that that Company should also build from Columbus to Portage, and should complete both sections, from Madison and Columbus to Portage, by the last of December, 1858. These conditions were made, openly and above board, to secure an eastern route *via* Milwaukee, and a central one *via* Madison, and in order that the lands given should not be exhausted in pushing forward the old La Crosse Railroad line from Portage City to La Crosse, contrary to the terms of the grant. The Company, *however*, neglected the Madison and Columbus sections entirely, went along its old route towards La Crosse, and pledged the lands for a song, to build *that* road. The Governor thinks it his duty to stand by the interests of the whole people in the grant, and to see that the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. There is no "false issue" raised by him, no "frivolous technicalities" urged.

7. No application was formally made at the last session of the Legislature, for a partial or any kind of assumption of the debt. *The Constitution expressly* prohibits a State debt of more than $100,000, and there would be a manifest injustice in taxing the citizens of *many portions of the State to pay interest on a debt* incurred by individuals for improvements benefiting only a few other portions of the State, that the project broached, of getting the Constitution amended so that the State might incur a debt of millions, met with no favor.

8. The reference is doubtless to the late excursion of a military company from Milwaukee, and scarcely merits notice. *However, I understand that the members of that company paid all of the expenses which their entertainers would allow them them to pay,* and issued no bonds, and asked no loans, employed no agents, and raised no false issues, withheld no certificates, and hooted down no propositions. Why drag them into the controversy?

9. The *wing* of the Capitol at Madison, referred to as vieing with the ten million Capitol at Washington, has cost the State just about *sixty thousand dollars*. The building, whenever completed, will cost about $230,000, but the last Legislature declined to proceed with the work till the *State was more able*.

Having said these things, let me just add that the people of Wisconsin take the papers and read them, and that they do not feel grieved over-much at the sermons daily read to them by lugubrious Wall-street operators, who have speculated upon their necessities, and held their securities, bought for a song (five cents for a dollar of Land Grant Bonds) for a rise, whereas a fall came instead thereof. The people of this State feel deeply for those, sometimes poor, who have been led by brokers to invest their little means in Western Railroad securities; but where such securities were, as in many cases, filched from the farmers by outrageous deception, no sermons from Wall street or elsewhere can convince the farmer that it is his duty to turn his own family out of doors to give another shelter. There are two sides to this as to most other questions.

CITIZEN.

The Monument to Aaron Burr at Princeton.—The Trenton Gazette says: "An article has recently been going the rounds of the papers relative to an alleged *secret erection and mutilation of the* monument over the tomb of Aaron Burr, at Princeton. The correspondent of the *Tribune* is mistaken. Who erected the monument, what it cost, or who paid the money we do not know, but that the monument was erected secretly and in the night time is unquestionable. The facts are as follows: After some years had elapsed without a stone being placed to mark the resting place of Burr, a stranger came to Princeton from New-York, visited the grave-yard, ascertained the location of the grave, and procured the services of a mason, and that night the monument *was erected*. Who the gentleman was, or what workmen assisted, is still unknown by the people of Princeton, although a shrewd guess has been made as to the latter. That the monument came from New-York, and was erected secretly, no one in Princeton knowing anything of it until after it was placed over the grave, is certain, and can be proved by almost every person who lived in Princeton at the time. That it has since been mutilated admits of no doubt in the minds of those who have seen it recently. Some years before this monument was erected a Mr. Theodore A. Dwight, of New-York, who professed to be related to the family of Burr, procured subscriptions for a monument to Burr, but proceeded no farther than to obtain a design and collect the money, for which he was subsequently prosecuted by some of the subscribers."

An Important Contribution to Political History.—The *South Carolinian*, published at Columbia, contains a long and elaborate communication from the Hon. F. W. Pickens, our present Minister to Russia, on several very important subjects connected with the political history of this country. It was written from St. Petersburg, and is designed to be a vindication of Mr. Calhoun and President Polk from certain allegations contained in Col. Benton's "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," relating to the annexation of Texas, the Tariff, the visit of Mr. Pickens to Mr. Polk, the dismissal of Messrs. Blair & Rives from the "Government organ," and many other matters of interest. The publication of this remarkable "refutation" would have been made at an earlier period but for the death of Colonel Benton in the Spring of 1858. As Mr. Pickens was the original and now sole depositary of the facts upon which Colonel Benton's representations are alleged to have been founded, he deems it proper at this time to make public a full and true statement of everything that transpired in the visit alluded to in Col. Benton's book.

There are twenty-three Savings Banks in New-Hampshire, and the amount of the deposits is $4,136,[illegible]. Massachusetts has eighty-six Savings Banks, with deposits amounting to $[illegible]. The pioneer Savings Bank in Boston has deposits amounting to $[illegible], or $1,700,[illegible] more than all the savings institutions of New-Hampshire. About one-fifth part of the total population of Massachusetts have funds in these savings institutions.

The Southern Yacht Club Regatta took place on the 19th July on Lake Pontchartrain. The distance was fifteen miles; four boats were entered, and the *Elephant*, owned by John G. Robinson, won the first-class prize in 3h. 40m. 50s. The prize was a handsome silver pitcher.

The Rev. Dr. Bedell's Acceptance of the Ohio Assistant-Bishopric.

The Rev. Dr. Bedell, of this City, accepted the office of Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois in the following letter:

Parsonage of the Church of the Ascension,
New-York, July 19, 1859.

Rev. and Dear Brethren:—After mature and prayerful consideration, I have determined to accept the call to the Assistant-Bishopric of the Diocese of Ohio. Will you who so kindly announced, and urgently pressed this call, do me the favor to communicate my decision to the Bishop and to the Standing Committee. The whole subject has been carefully weighed. It has pleased God to make the path of duty perfectly distinct to my mind; so that, although sundering the dearest ministerial ties, I do not any longer experience a doubt. The Vestry of the Church of the Ascension having this day accepted my resignation I am in so far at liberty to form this new relation. When, therefore, the General Convention, (if such should be their pleasure) shall have concurred in your action, I shall be prepared, with God's blessing, to throw my whole energies into His service, within the important field which your call now opens to me.

With great diffidence in my ability to meet your expectations, but with no want of faith in the Blessed Spirit's readiness to enable me for any duty which He shall demand, I trust myself to your considerate kindness and sympathizing prayers. I count much upon the united coöperation of brethren, clerical and lay; and much upon the wisdom and experience of your venerable diocesan, my own and my father's friend, by whose side it is to be my happiness to stand; but most upon my Saviour's covenanted guidance, so that, while I approach the solemn responsibilities of this high office with unfeigned humility, I will not allow myself to approach them with fear. The God of all grace will not withhold His blessing, if united in heart and work, we implore it together for His dear Son's sake.

The confidence which the brethren have shown in me, by their large conventional vote, and unanimous sanction of it, has very deeply affected my heart. Assure them that it is appreciated. Assure them that, (if permitted so to do,) by God's grace, I shall hold nothing back from their service, and that their venerated Bishop shall have my cordial assistance.

In leaving a united and beloved people, to whom my soul is knit by more than sixteen years of uninterrupted happy Pastoral relations, and to whose unfailing sympathy and support, under God, whatever has been accomplished in the Ascension during my ministry is owing, I shall need to find among yourselves similar friendly confidence and earnest coöperation. Through you, then, let me beg of all my brethren in the diocese, patient considerateness, trusting sympathy and cordial colaboring; and, lastly, beseech of them that their fraternal supplications at the Mercy-seat will be constant, that I may be permitted to come unto them in the fullness of the grace of Christ.

In this hope, I remain, your friend and brother,

G. T. BEDELL.

Paris Fashions for July.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Light Summer toilets engross all the attention, and there is a great run of white, by far the prettiest wear for this melting period of the year. What for instance is cooler, or more harmonious looking than a white robe fluttering through green parks and gardens? There is room for a great display of taste in the arrangement of white draperies, and La Maison Gagelin has invented a costume consisting of three distinct parts—dress, fichu, and mantle, all of which can be worn together or separately. This skirt is of white muslin, and there are two flounces and two large bouillons, and two flounces and two bouillons again. In the hem of the flounces is a blue, pink or green ribbon, and a much wider one is run underneath the bouillons. The corsage is low, lined with silk the color of the ribbon, and a petticoat of the same silk is worn with the skirt. The sleeves, reaching to the middle of the arm, have two flounces and four bouillons, carried nearly up to the shoulder. At the waist is also a ribbon, fastening either in front or behind, and if the dress is preferred high, the shoulders can be covered with a fichu composed of flounces and bouillons, and drawn at the throat with ribbons. For outdoors, this toilet is completed by a mantle trimmed to match the skirt, and cut round at the back, hollowed out to admit the arms, and very long and square before. It is the length and voluminousness of this mantle which distinguish it from all that have been worn hitherto, and it is patronized by those ladies who are always on the watch for new and striking changes. If anything is required more luxurious than simple white, there are the rich embroideries of Mademoiselle Payan. The bottom skirt consists of a lovely worked flounce, and rising from the waist comes a tunic, with a delicate wreath of needle-work flowers. An opening at the side discloses about a dozen small flounces, and round the waist is a wide ribbon with a white ground and brilliant colored design. Such a dress is made low, with bows of ribbon on the shoulders to match the sash. For morning wear, there is nothing to equal clear muslin, colored and figured, made with loose jacket or full bodice, either body or jacket are fastened in front by bows of muslin, the ends of which are rounded and edged with a guipure.

Fashion in bonnets is nearly at a stand still, and our *artistes*, for the time being, have ceased racking their brains for novelties. The newest thing we can mention is a bonnet made of fine black hair, embroidered with buttercups in silken straw. The ribbon used for the trimming has a black ground, and the flowers at the side are entirely black with jet centres. The effect of this combination is very original, and it has the advantage of defying dust.

The heat is too great for caps to be worn in the house, and their place is prettily supplied by *résilles* of silk lace. A wide ribbon goes all round and terminates in a bow on one side; but in order to render this coiffure perfectly graceful, it should have something like a light hood at the back. If the *résille* is made of gold or silver thread, it can be worn in the ball-room by young girls, and Spanish acorns finely worked, serve to complete it. Fair women can wear the hood of black lace, which keeps its freshness and is not oppressively hot. Elderly ladies can line them with thin silk, and those who have plenty of hair, have only to put a flower on one side, and they are at once in possession of a charming coiffure.

Rumors Contradicted.—*Newspapers sometimes publish false rumors.* Two or three corrections *of stories which have gone the rounds of the Press,* come to us. *First*—The statement that sixteen fugitive slaves had left Canada, to return voluntarily to Slavery, is positively contradicted by the Toronto *Leader*. Not one of the party of sixteen has returned to Slavery. Two-thirds of them were born in Canada, and the remainder had free papers. Five persons all free, went to Kentucky, on a visit, accompanied by a brother of the woman; five more went to Oberlin, also on a visit. *Second*—The story of the destitution of the fugitive slave community in Canada, is denied, on the authority of the parties who took part in a public meeting, held at Chatham, C. W., on the 10th July. The reports of starvation and suffering in that district are positively disproved by abundant testimony. *Third*—The "leather man," whose performances in Kentucky have been extensively noticed as very remarkable occurrences, is denounced as a stupendous humbug. It appears that he had certain cicatrized wounds upon his body, into which he poked sharp implements. A Committee of Surgeons examined the fellow, and exposed his deceptions. *Fourth*—The story of a young lady in Montreal having been spirited away and concealed in a nunnery, the narrative of which, as published in a Detroit paper, has made a prodigious rumpus, is quietly set aside by an exposure in the Toledo *Herald*. The young woman was a daughter of Mr. Leander Starr, a *Canadian gentleman. She was educated in Paris*, was of a romantic nature, went to Toronto to visit *the Sisters of Charity at the Orphan Asylum*, wanted to run away from her parents and return to France; was discovered by her father, and went home. That was all.

New-York "Drummers" and the Western Crops.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* regards the recent irruption of New-York "drummers" at the West with great distrust, and favors that class of persons with the following specimen of plain language:

"We learn that within the last few weeks drummers and agents of New-York jobbing houses and Eastern manufacturers have been swarming all over the West, with their specimen-books and samples, using every flattering appliance to induce Western merchants to make large orders for the Fall trade. These gentlemen are exceedingly polite, and, guided by the books of commercial agencies, they know *where to bestow a large amount of generous confidence.* They are ingenious and learned adepts in commercial argument. 'The West,' they say, 'has an abundant crop; the war in Europe will create a demand for all our surplus; the country is bare of goods; we are to have a return of the good times of 1855–56; and now is just the time, when goods are cheap, for merchants to buy largely, and make a fortune.' Now, we feel in duty bound to caution the West against these very genteel, accommodating gentlemen. Instead of yielding to their fine-spun arguments and winning smiles, we advise a rigid adherence to the principles of economy. It is far better for Western merchants to keep down their stocks to the lowest possible limits, than to run the risks which will be sure to follow large purchases."

Reduction of Postage to Germany by Bremen or Hamburg Mail.—We are requested to state that the postal administration of the Thurn and Taxis, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, has recently reduced the German postage upon letters for or from the United States, sent *via* Bremen or Hamburg, to the uniform rate of five cents, and, consequently, the single rate of half an ounce or under, for letters between the United States and Frankfort-on-the-Main, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Lippe-Detmold, and Lippe-Buckeburg, will hereafter be 15 instead of 22 cents—*prepayment optional*. The reduced rate of 15 cents, *via* Bremen or Hamburg, is now extended to all the States belonging to the German-Austrian postal union, except the Grand Duchies of Baden and Luxemburg. The postage to Baden and Luxemburg is 22 cents the single rate—*prepayment optional*. —*Constitution.*

The Washington Monument—New Contributions.—The Washington *Star* enumerates some of the recent contributions of blocks for the Washington Monument:

"One is a block of white marble, in which is inserted a curiously carved head, with this inscription beneath: 'This head was carved between two and three thousand years ago by the ancient Egyptians for their temple erected in honor of Amenoph, on the banks of the Nile. Brought from there by J. F. Lanman, and presented to the Washington Monument, 1855.'

A block from the citizens of the United States residing in Foo-chow-foo, China. One from the Greek Government. A block from the Temple of Esculapius, *Island of Paros*; presented by the officers of the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, 1855. Another from the *Governor and Commune of the Island of Paros and* Naxos, Grecian Archipelago."

"Awful" Gardner's Recounting of his Experience.

From the Newark Mercury, 26th.

Concert Hall was filled last evening to overflowing. Every available place where man could sit or stand or sit was occupied, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admittance. Long before the doors were opened a large crowd had collected, and ere long the hall was thrown open it was speedily filled. Wm. G. Larzen was called to preside. After a temperance ode by Mr. Tenney, the President made some very appropriate remarks, concluding by introducing the speaker of the evening, Mr. Orville Gardner, of New-York.

Mr. Gardner came forward and claimed the sympathy of the audience in the remarks he was about to make. He had never before attempted to make a temperance lecture, and did not know how he should succeed. But he would do the best he could, and hoped to have the help of God. There were two sides to this question as well as all others. One was the Rum side—the other the Sobriety side. He proposed to look a little while at both sides. He would take for his text the Rum-drinker. He commences by drinking hard cider, then strong beer, then a little wine, then a drop of brandy, until finally he could take his gin and sugar without any water. You will find him at last in the lowest places to be found, drinking miserable fire-water. Then he loses his health, self respect, character and looks, what we used to call decidedly "seedy." You will see him with his boots down at the heels, the knee of his pants worn till it is perfectly glazed with grease, and in not much longer before the knee protrudes, and he is barefooted, hatless, coatless, vestless and almost shirtless—all, all swept off by the tyrant Rum. His family are robbed of food and raiment, and are turned out of home. I believe, my friends, I have been just there myself. I have been so drunk I was not fit to go home to my wife. The end of the road is at the bottom of the hill, and there will every man bring up who continues the use of Rum. He thanked God that he had been saved from the gutter. He had got so low that he had began to loose his shame.

The sober man was happy; he had a home, friends, money and a chance for riches. He goes along saving the money others are spending for rum, and is getting wealthy. I used to think there was no fun without rum, but I was miserably mistaken. Rum sometimes makes a person get up on his dignity, and he feels very large, as if he feels half of the town. I have seen the time when I was high when I would parade the streets with my hat cocked on one side of my head, and imagine I was Mayor of the City or some other dignitary, fearing neither God nor man, without a shilling in my pocket. But when I got sober and the rum had all gone out of me, I found I was hardly anybody. Imagination will sometimes carry a person a very long distance. But I hope I have done with such scenes forever.

The life I now lead is a life of peace and joy. I have been a bad man and I am ashamed of it. What a bad man I was in this City years ago. I was "Awful Gardner." What a terrible name. But I have got religion, thank God for it. I felt sorry here to-night, as I thought of my past transgressions. I felt glad to see so many here, and I am glad to stand up before you as a monument of God's mercy. Now, my dear friends, I have to bring in religion in this little conversation of mine, because I think religion and temperance are closely connected with each other. A drunkard has no happiness here or in eternity. Sobriety is the best life to lead. I know it by experience—that best of teachers.

My life has been an eventful one. I have passed through many scenes when my brain has been on fire through the use of strong drink. We go in a saloon and sit down, and paying our shilling take the liquor dealt out to us and then wait for some one to come in and treat. Some one does come in and we drink again and again, until we find our way in the gutter. I have been incarcerated in prison; oh, how many times I can't tell. I own the corn. I have been locked up all over the country. I have been locked up here, in New-York, Albany, and all through Canada, and away down South, always for getting drunk or getting in a fight while under the influence of the maddening cup. There is no use of talking, I have been through the mill. But a merciful God has spared me, and stayed my steps ere yet it was too late. I have dissipated in all the luxuries the Devil has ever been able to cook up. If he ever got up a new dish I was a chief imp in setting it forward. Now on Sunday, with my wife on my arm, I go to church. My God! what a change. What a mercy that he sent His Son down to earth to save sinners.

I may wander away from the path of righteousness, but I trust not. I can never forget the day on which Jesus converted my heart, and washed my sins away. I was unspeakably happy. I knew then what constituted true happiness. I would advise all to get religion. What is more noble than to see a young man espouse the cause of temperance; and what looks worse than to see an old man staggering toward a drunkard's grave? It is very warm here to-night, but I've been in much warmer places, from which I only escaped by the mercy of God. I had hard work to leave off drinking rum. Gin and sugar in the morning seemed necessary to my existence. I was a perfect slave to rum. Rum led me in all sorts of trouble, and never yet got me out of a single scrape. Rum is a very large two-edged sword, and with it the devil cuts off scores of human beings. It nearly took my head off. I did not sign the pledge. My conscience kept troubling me every time I took a drink of rum, and I went to Boston, to see if a spree with boon companions there would not destroy its pangs. The first move I made there, I was locked up. Some friend got me out of jail, and I got drunk and kept drunk for some time. I had a little touch of the *tremens*, and raised a four-story window to jump out and kill myself, but the Lord saved me. I had to walk the street all night, for fear I would jump from the window. I returned, bringing my guilty conscience with me. Finally I got a bottle of old Jamaica, and went down on Long Island, and there, alone, I struggled with the appetite within me. I prayed to God to aid, and he did. I rose up and said, "God, I will quit." I resolved never to taste another drop of liquor, and I buried the bottle. God has aided me, and may it please Him, the bottle will never have a resurrection. Man can accomplish great and wonderful things if he only puts himself in exercise.

A sober man is within arm's reach of religion. Temperance brings him to the very door. No man can drink liquor and serve God. I told Jesus Christ *if he would convert me I would give myself, soul and* body, up to him and his work, and I am trying to keep my promise. I verily believe I never would have been converted, but for the prayers of a good old mother. Oh, mothers, pray for your children.

I never forgot the family altar and the Sabbath School of my youth, and many a time have the recollections of those things caused me to weep in my *course of sin. God will answer prayer.* Now, young men, come to Jesus. Renounce rum and all iniquity. It only takes this money thrown away and dresses you well, and enables you to make excursions for recreation in the country. May God help you to give your *heart to Him and your hand to the pledge.*

How much reason I have to thank God for what he has done for me. Before I was converted I was a Devil from head to foot, and I hope I may be as fully a Christian as I was a Devil. I am not ashamed of Jesus. But I must quit. May we all meet in that brighter and happier world above.

Mr. Gardner was warmly applauded during the delivery of his remarks, which were delivered in a very solemn manner.

An Anticipation of the Armistice.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The following extract from a letter written by William Falls, Esq., a young gentleman of Baltimore, now sojourning in Trieste, to his father, Col. Moor N. Falls, of this city, will be read with interest, as it *presents the fact* that the *armistice originated* with Austria, a question in debate at the latest advices of the London *Press*, and *further indicates* the disposition of Austria to concede the whole issue with respect to dominion in Italy:

Trieste, Saturday, July 2.

There was a report from a credible source last evening to the effect that Austria is desirous of attempting a mediation, perceiving that, with her impoverished treasury and the general unpopularity of her cause, it would be useless to sacrifice more men and incur greater pecuniary obligations. To the above end, envoys have been sent to the French head-quarters, which rumor ascribes to be Villa Franca. These envoys have been commissioned by the Emperor to offer the restoration of the whole of Lombardo-Veneto; in other words, the Austrians are willing to evacuate Italy. To gain this the war began; with such a concession the war ends. It is further stated that the Emperor has not gone to Vienna, but retired, in disgust and despair to Verona, whence these proposals of peace emanated. An insurrection in Vienna itself *was feared if the war continued*, and a general and sudden change in the feelings of the whole Austrian population has taken place. Such is the report; the events now happening may of themselves contradict it, but here it is believed. The Austrians themselves within the last week have not hesitated fully to express their dissatisfaction at the manner in which the war on their part has been conducted.

Attempted Robbery of the Housatonic Bank.—*A dispatch has announced an attempt by* John Smith to rob the Housatonic Bank, at Stockbridge, Mass. The New-Haven Journal learns from *a gentleman from that place the particulars. The* robber worked his way under the bank, through a hole just large enough to admit his passage, which he dug from an adjoining shed, working at night, and living in the woods by day, preying upon the neighboring farmers for his subsistence. He had been working diligently for about three weeks, and had progressed so far that only a flat stone separated him from the coveted treasure. While working through the stone, he broke the "bit" with which he was boring, and had recourse to a chisel and hammer. Unfortunately for him, a harness-maker had accidentally left some molasses close by the bank, and went after it at about midnight. He heard the sound of the chisel and hammer; his curiosity was excited; he listened; became convinced that the noise came from under the bank; aroused the cashier and others, who went to the spot and caught the rascal in the act. It was a fortunate forgetfulness, for the bank, that of the harness-maker.

Improving the Navigation of the Ohio River.—The Cincinnati papers publish the report of the Committee appointed to consider the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River. The report affirms the insufficiency of the present canal, and takes up in succession the various plans which have been presented for the construction of a new canal on the Indiana side. Their merits are briefly discussed, and all are rejected as impracticable. The report then discusses and advocates the proposed enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, by increasing its width and depth, by constructing basins in which boats may pass more easily, by addition of a branch, commencing a little above the lock and entering the river below Sandy Island, which in itself is an impediment, and by improvements in dams and locks. This plan is considered the best which could possibly be *made under the circumstances. It is strenuously recommended* on account of the shortness of the proposed branch, the avoidance of every obstacle, the small liability that trouble will arise from the accumulation of debris, or the short time that will be required to complete the work, and the comparatively low expense—$2,000,000.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Clerke.

THE FERRY CASE.

The Long Island Ferry Company vs. The Brooklyn Ferry Company.—In this case Mr. O'C[onor] this morning concluded the argument, and the motion was submitted to the Justice for his decision.

THE NEW [illegible] CONTRACT CASE.

William Baldwin and John M. Jaycox vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, and Fairchild, Walker & Co.—This was an order to show cause why a temporary injunction granted against the defendants a few days since and reported in the Times of July 16, should not be made permanent. The order was now argued, and the injunction opposed on the ground that the plaintiffs had no cause of action; that as they had never had a contract, there could be no refusal on the part of the defendants to comply with it. It was contended by the defendants that the action of the Common Council in the matter of such contract was merely confirmatory, but that, without the Council having the sanction of its action, it was no contract; that the Croton Aqueduct Board had executed the contract to the plaintiffs, but as that Board had no power to ratify it, it was never consummated, and consequently the plaintiffs had no right in Court.

Decision reserved.

The People on the relation of Baldwin & Jaycox vs. The Croton Aqueduct Board.—This was an application by the plaintiffs for a mandamus against the defendants, to compel them to grant the plaintiffs the contract involved in the case of the same plaintiffs vs. the City and Fairchild & Co., above-mentioned. The argument was merely a repetition of the points already stated in the other cause.

Decision reserved.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. Wm. Taylor L. M. Bogart and 160 others.—This was an application on the part of M. Bogart and four others of the tenants of West Washington Market, to enable them to appear, by Daniel Lord, Esq., as their counsel, in this case, on their affidavit to the effect that as their interests in the case are not identical with those of the City, and that therefore they should be allowed to appear by different counsel than the Corporation Counsel. The affidavit also states that these five applicants appear on behalf of the original Committee of ten appointed by the tenants of the market in a collective meeting to employ counsel for their defence; and that the remaining five of the Committee concurred with the applicants in their desire for the substitution of Mr. Lord as their counsel in the place of Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed appeared in opposition to the motion, and made a long argument against it, reading affidavits of Mayor Tiemann and R. F. Andrews, to the effect that all the rest of the tenants but the five applicants had employed Mr. Busteed as their counsel. The gist of the argument of Mr. Busteed was that the applicants for the order of substitution were not empowered to act for anybody but themselves; that as the other tenants had not appeared personally and asked for the substitution, the Court could not take any action regarding them—having power only to make an order concerning the five applicants in Court. Decision reserved.

Jane McKenzie vs. Isaac Pye et al.—Settled.

H. K. Wells et al. vs. Otis Shepard.—Motion denied without costs.

Henry M. Alexander vs. Thomas A. Jenkins et al.—Motion denied with $5 costs, without prejudice to defendants' right to put in answer on terms. Motion for judgment granted.

In re the application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Report confirmed.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

E. V. Haughwout and T. B. Nicol vs. Ullman.—In this case, reported in yesterday's Times, Justice McCarthy has rendered judgment for the defendant.

The Michigan Colony of Hollanders.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The indomitable Hollanders are prosecuting the construction of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Michigan, with characteristic energy and success. They have already extended substantial piers three hundred feet into the lake, on both sides of the outlet, and will extend them some three hundred feet further the present season, to ten feet depth of water. Next season they propose to extend these piers four hundred feet further into the lake, when it is expected the current will make a channel of from twelve to fourteen feet deep, from their docks in the village on Black Lake to Lake Michigan, and give them one of the best harbors on any of the upper lakes.

The current through the canal, cut one hundred and seventy feet wide and six deep, through the point or tongue of land which separated Black Lake from Lake Michigan, and the two piers, some two hundred and fifty feet long by forty feet wide, all constructed during last year, has washed out the channel to a depth sufficient to admit of steamers and vessels passing through to their docks this season. The arrival of steamboats at their docks this season, for the first time, was the occasion of great rejoicing by the people of Holland, and of gratitude to those who had aided them in their untiring labor to make a harbor and an outlet for their surplus productions.

The opportunity given the Hollanders by Republican legislation to construct their canal and piers, has saved the colony to the State. The colonists had so many years depended on Gen. Cass and "Democratic" Administrations to improve their harbor, and had been so many times disappointed, that they had become discouraged. The aid given them by the Republicans, however, has given them new hopes and placed them in a prosperous condition. They are now making the necessary drains through the swamp lands given them by the last Legislature to aid in the construction of their harbor, which they inform us will be ample to complete it. One and a half millions of oak staves have been shipped, this year, from that colony alone. Another year their exports will be increased several hundred fold.

Mr. Blondin at Rochester.—The Rochester *Union*, July 22, says: We received a call yesterday from Mons. Blondin, who has just returned from a brief visit to Cincinnati. He was accompanied by his agent, Mr. Colcord. These gentlemen visited Rochester at the invitation of Mr. Mersh, for the purpose of examining the ground about Genesee Falls, and making arrangements for a crossing there by Blondin, on a tight-rope. We are assured that such an exhibition will take place here within a short time, probably early next month. If possible it will be so managed, that Blondin will cross the Genesee river on the 2d, and the day following make another ascension at Niagara, where there will be at that time a National Convention of Dentists assembled. He will stretch his rope across Genesee river, at the brink of the Falls, and at as great an elevation above them as possible. *A new rope will be procured for the purpose*, as the one at Niagara Falls is not to be removed entirely. Possibly it will remain at its present location. The great gymnast will make three or four more ascensions at that place during the season—He has established his residence there permanently.

Celestial Phenomenon.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* describes a phenomenon witnessed in Washington: On Thursday last, the 21st July, at half-past nine o'clock, P. M., a remarkable phenomenon was noticed by several persons in this city. Attention was first drawn to a light not like that of a flash of lightning, but increasing by degrees, though rapidly in intensity, suggesting the idea of a piece of firework. The whole lasted but for two or three seconds, and yet was sufficient to render all objects distinctly visible as if the full moon were rising, but the light was of a bluish tint and softened by the mass of clouds which covered the heavens at that moment. *Those who were placed facing the north saw* only the illumination of surrounding objects; but on turning southward the light shining through the clouds was distinctly seen. In all probability this was a meteor passing from west to east or from east to west. The object of inserting this notice is to draw attention to the fact in order that observations at distant points may be obtained. *If any such have been made* they should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for, from data so furnished, the direction and velocity of the meteor may be approximately obtained, although the body itself was not seen.

A Sad Story.—The Chicago *Tribune* has the particulars of a sad case of suicide. The victim was a young woman, known by the name of Rosa Kerr, *alias Rosa Hill*, the latter said to be her name by a marriage at Buffalo, where she formerly resided, and has a husband and two children living. She had been an inmate of a den on an alley in the rear of No. 2[illegible] State-street, where she was one of four miserable creatures forming the household. Yesterday forenoon she was, with several others of her stamp, male and female, in a saloon on South Clark-street, on which occasion a railroad conductor who has borne her company for some time past, incurred her displeasure by treating two other girls, leaving her out of the invitation. This she resented in language strongly at the time, threatening both herself and him. She almost immediately went to a drug store on the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, where she procured some gum opium, which she took home with her and commenced eating in the sight of the other girls.

Suspecting her purpose they took it from her, and obtained her promise that she would eat no more of it. On this they gave her the poison, when she completed her purpose, though more secretly, in a very short time lapsing into a state of lethargy. Drs. Fisk and Clark were summoned, and by them the stomach pump was made use of but with no avail. The wretched creature never recovered her consciousness, and five hours after taking the poison her life of infamy was ended. Her wretched companions displayed a womanly feeling and regrets which were an earnest of a better life with them if a Christian community could but better define what place and helping hand to assign the repentant Magdalen. Deceased was a young woman, possessing the wreck of more than ordinary personal attractions, and seemed scarcely twenty-three years of age.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 23 bbls. Ashes; 4,6[illegible] bbls. Flour; 100 bbls. Rye Flour; 13,534 bushels Wheat; 36,[illegible] bushels Corn; 30,[illegible] bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Malt; 51 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 65 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been unimportant, to-day, dealers being reluctant to purchase freely pending the auction sales of Rio announced for the 28th inst. Prices have not varied. 450 bags Maracaibo, changed hands on private terms.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at unchanging prices. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been quite sparingly dealt in and quotations exhibit no remarkable changes. We continue to quote, Camwood, $[illegible]; Fustic, Cuba, $[illegible]; Fustic, Tampico, $[illegible]; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $[illegible]; Fustic, Maracaibo, $[illegible]; Logwood, [illegible]; Logwood, Tobasco, $[illegible]; Logwood, St. Domingo, $[illegible]; Logwood, Jamaica, $[illegible]; Lima Wood, $[illegible]; Sapanwood, $[illegible]; Barwood, $[illegible]. Included in the sales have been 300 tons Logwood at $[illegible] for St. Domingo, and $[illegible] for Jamaica ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in demand, chiefly at $4 [illegible] ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring quoted [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour continue to press their supplies on the market [illegible] demand [illegible] declined, to-day, 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl. The [illegible] fall has been in inferior and common Western Flour. At the reduced rates the demand has been good, in part for export. The sales comprise 18,000 bbls., in lots, including standard superfine State at $4 15@$4 [illegible]; extra do., at $4 [illegible]; chiefly at $4 [illegible]; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $[illegible]; extra Wisconsin, at $[illegible]; inferior extra Ohio at $4 [illegible]; [illegible] brands, $[illegible] ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Superfine State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Superfine Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Extra Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio—ordinary to choice shipping	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern Flour is in very moderate request at declining rates. Sales have been reported since our last of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for inferior to good mixed brands; $[illegible] for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour [illegible] at $[illegible]. Corn Meal is in demand, and sales have been made of 500 bbls., in lots, at $3 [illegible] for Jersey and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request, and as holders offer their supplies with less eagerness to-day, prices are less depressed. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bushels, including ordinary Chicago Spring at 72½c.; good to prime new white Kentucky and Southern at $1 [illegible]; and good to prime new red do., chiefly at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active, but prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bushels at 75c. for old mixed Western, in store; [illegible] for ordinary to prime new do., afloat; and 90c. for choice yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at 80c.@85c. ℔ bush. Sales, 4,000 bush. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at [illegible] 44c.; Western, 40@43c.; State, 4[illegible]@4[illegible]c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less sought, yet have not varied remarkably in value.

HAY—Sales to-day, 850 bales North River, at [illegible]@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at previous figures. Crop of 1858, 8c.@14c.; old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The demand has been moderate, at essentially unaltered rates. 250 tons Scotch Pig changed hands, part at $2[illegible] ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is in quiet request, and is quoted firm.

LEATHER—Sole is attracting rather more attention, at about previous figures.

LIME—Common Rockland is selling at 75c. ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 2[illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; and [illegible] hhds. Centrifugal at 21c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in very slack request, and is quoted nominal, at $3 [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2,679 bbls. No important sales. Stock in first hands estimated at 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been actively inquired for, at essentially unchanged prices. Week's receipts, 3,[illegible] bbls. Sales, 5,000 bbls., to arrive and here, at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c., chiefly at 45½c. ℔ gallon. Stock in private hands estimated at [illegible] bbls. Messrs. Rankin & Jackson, referring to the week's business, remark that: "The supply, both on the spot and to arrive, has been rather limited, and most of the desirable parcels thus offered have been taken. While the general tone of the market—since the receipt of the *North Briton's* news, announcing the conclusion of peace between the belligerents in Europe—has been firm, many exporters evidently prefer to await further intelligence as to the precise effect of this arrangement upon foreign markets, before operating largely. That a decided improvement in quotations will be the result, but few however doubt. The home trade are still moderate buyers—the demand for illuminating articles being, as is usual during Summer months, light." Tar has been in moderate demand, at somewhat firmer though not quotably higher prices. Week's receipts, 21 bbls.; sales, 1,[illegible] bbls., within a range of from $1 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Stock in first hands, estimated at 2,000 bbls. The inquiry has been somewhat restricted for common Rosin, which has declined, and fair for the better kinds, which have not varied much. Week's receipts of Rosin, 22,[illegible] bbls. The sales include 6,000 bbls. common, afloat and to arrive, at $1 75@$1 77½, closing at $1 75; 500 do. Strained, at $1 [illegible]; 1,[illegible] do. medium, at $2 [illegible]; 1,200 do. pale, at $4@$5 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Stock of common Rosin in first hands that marks estimated at 2,000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 26, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	36,220	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	74,4[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar	[illegible]	[illegible]

We have compiled the foregoing tabular statement from the circular of Messrs. Lean & Tyson.

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, to-day, sales having been reported of only 600 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for Mess; $14 50 for thin Mess; $[illegible] for Clear; and $10 75@$10 87 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy and languid, including Hams at [illegible]@9½c., and Shoulders at [illegible]c. ℔ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is depressed and declining; sales, to-day, 270 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive, at old prices; sales 1[illegible] bbls., in lots, at $[illegible]@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $[illegible] for choice extra do.; $[illegible]@$[illegible] 75 for Country Mess, and $[illegible] for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $1[illegible]@$[illegible]; India Mess, $2[illegible]@$2[illegible] ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $1[illegible]@$1[illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 1[illegible]c.@1[illegible]c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 tcs. at from $3 [illegible]@$4 50, according to quality, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is good for most kinds, at uniform prices.

SPICES—Sales to-day, 5 casks and 50 cases Nutmegs on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, to-day, sales having been made of 700 hhds. Cuba at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; [illegible] hhds. New-Orleans at 6c.@7½c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 7[illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; [illegible] boxes Havana at 7½c.; and 2,[illegible] bags Pernambuco on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, part at 11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand is pretty brisk at buoyant prices for desirable lots.

TOBACCO—Is attracting very little attention. Sales since Friday last: 41 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 5½c.@10c.; 113 cases Seed Leaf, at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; and 66 bales Havana, at 21c.@4[illegible]c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at 2[illegible]c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 150 bales Sea Island Cotton at [illegible]d. ℔ lb., and 150 bxs. Bacon, by steamer, at 15s. For London, 1,[illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine (reported) at 3s.; and [illegible] heavy Bergwood Staves on private terms. For Hamburg, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at [illegible]s. [illegible] Rosin on private terms; 100 bales Cotton at ¾c. ℔ lb.; also, by steamer, 300 bags Coffee at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Coffee at ¾c.; 175 bales Sarsaparilla at [illegible]c., and [illegible] tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@40s. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 3d. For Bordeaux, a brig on private terms. A vessel from New River, with Deals, to Liverpool, at 60s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Albany, Monday, July 25, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock *via* the New-York Central Road:

	This week.	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.
Cattle	2,[illegible]	3,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	2,904	2,6[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	9[illegible]	100	10,1[illegible]

	Corr'g w'k last year.	Av. w'kly to date this year.	Total to date last year.
Cattle	3,6[illegible]	3,3[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	2,340	3,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	3,510	3,7[illegible]	11[illegible]

Cattle—The receipts this week have fallen off about 400 head, but the numbers are still too large to cause a rise in the price. Last week the total receipts were 3,4[illegible], this week 3,[illegible]. The quality of most of the droves here is decidedly poorer than the general average, and holders find it hard to get an offer which they would be willing to accept. There is the usual number of buyers here, both from the Eastern markets and New-York City. The New-Yorkers take very few lots on their own account; the Eastern buyers will probably take about 1,[illegible].

Prices—We quote the market as opening rather languid, at the following rates:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep and Lambs—The supply is fair and the demand good. Prices about the same as last week.

Hogs—We have no sales to notice and quote nominally. Street fed, [illegible]; Still-fed, [illegible]; and Corn fed at [illegible]@5¾c. ℔ lb. live weight.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 25.

The market for inferior cattle was dull to-day, and last week's prices were barely maintained. For the better descriptions, however, there was a fair inquiry, but as the stock is quite large, prices did not improve, as will be seen by reference to the report of the sales which are here appended. Most of the cattle were from Chester County and Ohio, and were of rather better quality. The offerings at both yards amount to about 1,200 head. The following was the range of prices for Beef cattle to-day:

Choice quality, ℔ 100 lbs	$10 [illegible]
Prime quality, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Fair quality, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Ordinary quality, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Common quality, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior quality, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]

A few extra sold at $11 ℔ 100 lbs.

The offerings of Sheep amounted to 4,[illegible] head. The sales were effected at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. ℔ lb., gross.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at Mahan's amounted to 160 head, which were sold at the following rates:

Best quality Milch Cows, each	[illegible]
Second quality Milch Cows, each	[illegible]
Third quality Milch Cows, each	[illegible]
Ordinary Milch Cows, each	[illegible]
Dry quality Milch Cows, each	[illegible]

The offerings of Hogs at Imhoff's Union Drove Yard amount to 1,750 head, which sold at prices ranging from $8@$9½ ℔ 100 lbs. nett.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at [illegible] cents a week, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .... 3½ P. M.
[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leave St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters destined for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the Ariel, [illegible] for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on [illegible], July 28, at 10½ o'clock.

Messrs. Lamirre, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period [illegible], or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship Europa from Liverpool on the 16th inst., with three days later European advices, arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, but we are unable, in consequence of the continued misunderstanding of the Agent of the Associated Press with the Nova Scotia line of telegraph, to give the news this morning. A horse-express was started for Sackville to connect with the wire of the American Telegraph Company, and was expected to arrive there at an early hour this morning. An abstract of the news will probably reach us in time for our 1 o'clock edition.

We have received news from Utah to the 29th June. The survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre—eighteen children, of ages ranging from two to eight years—left Salt Lake City on the 25th June for Fort Smith. They were in charge of Dr. Forney, Indian Superintendent. The official instructions to the Federal officers in the Territory, prohibiting the Judges from calling upon the troops, had been received, and afforded great satisfaction to the Mormons. The Army Paymaster is reported on his way to Camp Floyd, with $400,000 in specie for the Army and some 800 recruits. The prospects of the crops in the Territory were very discouraging.

The College Regatta at Worcester, Mass., terminated by the Harvard boat Harvard winning the race. Brown, Harvard and Yale Colleges were represented in the race. Harvard had two boats, and each of the other Colleges, one. The race took place on Lake Quinsigamond.

No marked change, either for better or worse, has taken place in the condition of Virginia Stewart, since Monday night. She still remains in an insensible condition most of the time, consequently no attempt to take her ante-mortem deposition has been made. Her attending physician says it would not be surprising if she were to linger a long time in her present state. Coroner Jackman summoned a jury and took evidence in the case yesterday, and a verdict was rendered charging McDonald with shooting the woman. The prisoner upon its rendition was recommitted to the Tombs.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Mr. Downing, yesterday, with a force of eighty-seven men, proceeded to execute the mandate of the Health Commissioners and the City Inspector requiring the forcible abatement of the piggery and offal-boiling nuisances up-town. A large number of pig-pens were torn down and large droves of swine were sent to the public pound. It was expected that some resistance would be offered by the proprietors of these places, and Mr. Downing's party went prepared for any emergency. No effort was made to oppose them. They will continue the work to-day and to-morrow.

Yesterday 1,800 bales Cotton were sold at full prices. The transactions in Flour were more extensive, but at reduced rates. Wheat was in demand, and desirable lots were steady. Corn was less active, though not quotably lower. Rye declined to 80c.@81c. ₩ bushel. Provisions were quite heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Coffee and Molasses were inactive. Sugars were in demand at buoyant prices. The movements in Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Fish, Hides and Tobacco were restricted. The freight engagements were moderate. The value of the total exports from this port during the week has been $1,835,887, against $1,861,016 same week last year. Since Jan. 1 the total exports have been $38,106,677, against $36,960,965 the corresponding period in 1858.

A Quadrilateral Taken.—Mr. Delavan, the City Inspector, has proved himself a great conqueror and public benefactor. Yesterday he marshaled his forces before the famous quadrangle of piggeries and bone-boiling nuisances, bounded east and west by the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and south and north by Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets. That particular section had long been the subject of complaint. Why it should have been selected as the peculiar domain of unpleasant smells, it might be difficult to explain; such, however, was the fact. Located in a rough and sparsely inhabited quarter, where the City is merging in a broken chaotic manner into the country, the proprietors of extensive piggeries and the boiling of carrion became entrenched themselves, secure, as they fondly deemed, for years to come from all hostile intrusion.

The population in their immediate vicinity, consisting chiefly of dwellers in shanties, could easily be defied, and indeed might generally be relied upon for peaceful submission to unwholesome smells. In this way the pursuits referred to grew up and waxed strong. In fact very few cared to approach the odoriferous quadrangle. The nature of its defences became apparent from afar, and it was generally conceded that distance lent all the enchantment which the case was capable of; and even distance proved a failure in certain states of the wind. It is true the City continued to extend, but persons purchasing lots respected the quadrilateral so far as to give it a wide berth. In this way the position in question maintained its works, offensive and defensive, intact, until its occupants began to regard themselves as absolute masters of the situation.

But unluckily for that fortress of stenches, the Central Park was located just above its northern line, and the southerly Summer wind carried its gaseous discharges far beyond what was strictly required for purposes of defensive war. They even wounded the olfactories of thousands who innocently supposed themselves safe among the copses of the beautiful Ramble.

Yesterday, however, as we have stated, Field-Marshal Delavan stormed the quadrilateral, and took it without shedding a drop of blood. He was not even required to call into action his reserved force of sixty Policemen, the enemy yielding without a struggle. How Mr. Delavan and his brave officers protected their noses, we shall probably learn from the official bulletins. The nuisances are described, in such advices as have reached us, as disgusting to such a degree that the assailants were repeatedly driven from the field. They, however, returned with renovated pluck under the influence of fresh air, and heroically finished their task.

The City Inspector has earned the thanks, not only of the residents of that portion of the City, but of all who frequent the Central Park, by rooting out the nuisances in question. But there are many others of the same sort, scattered throughout the upper quarters of the town, which equally need his attention. We trust he will extirpate them all. They are not difficult to find; he has only to follow his nose.

Our City Hall.

For nearly a year "the disgraceful condition of our City Hall" has furnished the text for innumerable homilies to the representatives of metropolitan virtue who frequent the chambers and lounge upon the porticos of that venerable and dilapidated building, and the present prospects are that the theme will be harped upon for a twelvemonth to come. The frost of Winter gave the Common Council an excuse for making the fire hotter for their other irons, while it furnished them with a reasonable pretext for postponing repairs to the edifice; but this exculpatory season has come and gone; Spring, when the work should have been commenced, has followed the example of Winter, and now the Summer, which should have seen the building restored at least to its former condition, is fast passing away. Yet the same canvas rots upon the charred roof, filtering the water which moistens our judicial dignity with every shower, and the same boards in the upper windows stare vacantly at passers by, preaching continually of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph, and of the improvidence of our City Fathers.

When the ceilings of the apartments had become so little impervious to water that the Courts might better have held their sessions under any one of the trees in the Park than in their rooms in the City Hall, the Councilmen appointed a Special Committee to devise some means of repairing the building. On the 17th of March, six months to a day after the conflagration, the Committee succeeded in evolving a report recommending that the edifice should be restored to its former condition, cupola and clock included. Citizens hailed the result with joy. Architects might poke fun at the clock tower, but business men who were too lazy to have recourse to their fobs, and clerks and workmen who had no watches to resort to, longed for the clock dial as for the face of a familiar but long-lost friend.

Three months ago to-day the report was adopted. Anxious glances were turned upward to detect the first beginnings of the work. Now and then men were seen on the roof of the Hall, but they only patched the holes where the water poured through in the largest streams, and then came down again.

A fortnight since the new City Hall Commissioners informed the Supervisors, what every one knew before, that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was barely one-fourth of the sum which would be required for completing the work the superintendency of which had been intrusted to them, and that they could not therefore make a beginning. Of course this did away with the plea that it would be a needless waste of the public money to attempt to patch up an old building, when a more elegant structure would be ready for the accommodation of the City Government some time within a quarter of a century, and at their meeting last Monday the Councilmen sent in an advertisement of "Lost, strayed or stolen," to the Clerk of the Common Council, requesting him to inform them forthwith what had become of the report and resolution which they had adopted three months ago. Last evening Mr. Valentine informed them that the papers relating to the subject did not sleep in his pigeon-holes, but that they had been sent to the Board of Aldermen, who had consigned them to the tender mercies of their Committee on Repairs and Supplies on the 25th of April last. There they remain and probably will continue to until the Aldermen burrow their way through the mass of work with which the Councilmen overwhelmed them while they were amusing themselves with the farce of "how not to appoint a City Inspector."

Meantime Mayor Tiemann has been showing his subordinates in the City Government how far a thousand dollars can go when judiciously expended in furniture and fresco work. Over his office the roof has been patched up so that the rain shall not soil the garments of the allegorical representatives of justice, commerce and liberty which disport themselves upon the ceiling of the room, and there from a secure retreat the Mayor looks out contentedly upon his associates who do not know enough to put a good roof over their heads when it rains.

But is there no contractor about the City Hall patriotic enough to content himself with the pickings which a fifty-thousand-dollar job would afford? To be sure there are some whose pockets Aldermen and Councilmen are anxious to fill with amounts ranging from sixty thousand dollars to half a million, but everybody must not expect to find himself in this fortunate class; and we venture to say that in their gratitude the people would forget their indignation against the individual who should confirm their ideas of Aldermanic integrity by inducing the members of the Board to adopt measures which shall insure the restoration of the Hall to its former condition before Winter again sets in.

Cruelty to Seamen.

Our mercantile marine appears to be afflicted with two chronic disorders, which must seriously affect the prosperity of our shipping interests if some remedy cannot be discovered for them. They are the worthlessness of the sailors, and the cruelty of their officers. There is always a difficulty in procuring efficient crews for our merchant ships, and the complaints of the savage treatment they have to endure at the hands of their officers have become so common that they fail to excite either wonder or comment. In spite of all the benevolent enterprises that have been organized within a few years, for improving the character and condition of seamen, they have both continued to grow worse. The "Seamen's Homes," Seamen's Friends Societies, Bethel churches and floating chapels have not had the effect of either elevating the morals of Jack, or of securing him better treatment or better pay. The difficulty is not confined to our own merchant service, but it appears in a more aggravated form than in the British marine, and our shipmasters are getting, whether deservedly or not, a very bad reputation for inhuman and cruel treatment of the men under their charge. An appalling statement was recently published in a Liverpool paper, giving an account of the number of seamen who had been carried to the hospital in Liverpool in consequence of the beatings they had received on board of American vessels. No doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration in these statements, and our friends on the other side of the ocean are not likely to omit any opportunity for publishing facts discreditable to our merchant service, for it is in this service that we come more directly in competition with them than in any other branch of commerce; but there must be a good deal of truth, by far too much, in the complaints which have been made against the officers of our ships, and it stands our merchants in hand to devise some remedy for the evil. One of the chief causes of the evil is doubtless owing to the fact that profitable and honorable employment is so easily obtained in this country, that ambitious young men will not enter the merchant service where the chances of promotion are few, the pay small, and the hardships to be endured are certain. Our Government, by denying all hope of promotion from the ranks on board of our national ships, affixes a stigma to the profession of a sailor, and the consequence is that only *foreigners*, and with a *few bright exceptions*, a degraded class of men, can be induced to serve either in our navy or merchant marine. If bad masters make bad men, bad men make bad masters, and hence the trouble.

In the *Overland Friend of China* for May 21 there is an account of the punishment at Hong Kong of the captain and two mates of the American ship *Messenger*, for cruelty to their sailors, which exhibits a most revolting picture of inhuman conduct. The captain mate and second mate were tried before the local magistrate, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Victoria jail. The punishment in this case will not fall with so great severity on the culprits as on the innocent owners of the ship whose property must be greatly injured by the imprisonment of the officers who were responsible for it. The disgraceful part of this wretched business is that the officers of this American ship were arrested on the complaint of the master of a British vessel who, seeing from the deck of his own ship an unusual commotion on board the *Messenger*, by the aid of his telescope discerned that a man was tied up in the rigging so that his feet could not touch the deck, while some person was beating him over the head with a rope. Such sights are probably not uncommon on shipboard, but there was something suspicious in the circumstance which led to further investigations, when the arrest of the officers was made, and the facts elicited which led to their punishment. In justice to the officers of the *Messenger* it must be mentioned that the China *Mail* condemns their punishment as unjust, but the evidence of their barbarities towards their sailors appears not to have been impeached.

The Law of Libel.—For a considerable period the decisions of the Courts in cases of libel suits against the conducters of public journals have leaned strongly to the side of liberality and common sense. The editorial profession, accordingly, began to feel that the law was its friend; that a well-meant paragraph, which might happen to prove unfounded in fact, could no longer be used as a club in the hands of an enraged party or a briefless attorney, wherewith to compel the payment of damages and costs. This state of calm and confidence, was, however, recently very seriously disturbed by a report that the editor of a country journal in the western part of this State had been mulcted to the amount of $1,000 for publishing what was alleged to be a facetious report of a breach of promise case, tried in his village; and it was noticed as an impressive coincidence, that the verdict against the editor precisely equaled that found against the faithless swain who would not marry as he had agreed to do.

But on the heels of the shock caused by the severe judgment against the poor editor for being facetious, comes an explanation which puts a new and more cheerful face on the matter. It now appears that the Court which tried the knight of the quill was not one authorized by the Constitution or recognized by the judiciary of the State. It was, in fact, a voluntary tribunal, composed of law students, for their own especial delectation and improvement. Before such a Court the editor was summoned, tried and convicted. It is thought that it may be a long time before the judgment is collected. The whole affair, in short, was one of those practical jokes which young limbs of the law have never been altogether above putting in operation.

Effect of the Sun's Rays on the Brain and General System.

The casualties incident to the season, many of them fatal, owing in a very great measure to ignorance on the part of the people in not knowing the necessarily simple remedies to be applied in cases of sun-stroke, render a short account of the causes and effects, together with precautions and means to be applied in cases of sudden prostration from the effects of the sun's rays, necessary as well as timely.

It is well known that the human body is capable of sustaining a very high degree of temperature, *for a short time*, without any injurious effect to the system. It requires more care to preserve life under intense cold than under intense heat. The effect of exposure does not depend on *actual* temperature, but upon the sensation that is produced; and the sensation depends only on the relative temperature. Dr. James Johnson, in a work on Tropical Climates, says that on the coast of Coromandel the temperature is steady by day, and the nights are hot; but yet, "nothing is more common than *exposure to cold* in this place." The European soldier or sailor in India experiences little or no danger from the heat, and follows his employment during the day without any inconvenience. The distressing effects from exposure are felt, when after the day's toil, he strips off his clothes and lies opposite a window or port, his shirt wet with perspiration, to enjoy the refreshing but injurious sea-breeze peculiar to those climates.

The yellow complexions of those who return after a long residence in India, is owing entirely to the hot atmosphere *operating for a long space of time*. Some experiments made by the celebrated Fahrenheit, and reported by Boerhaave, prove that life can be maintained in a temperature that would be almost incredible to persons unacquainted with the mysteries of chemistry. Some animals were shut up in a sugar-baker's stove where the mercury stood at 146°. A sparrow died in less than seven minutes, a cat in rather more than a quarter of an hour, and a dog in about twenty-eight minutes. The *noxious air* of the stove had probably more to do with the speedy death of these animals than the heat. In order to ascertain to what extent the human system is capable of sustaining exposure to intense heat, Dr. Dobson, of Liverpool, with some other persons, were confined in the sweating-room of a public hospital, the air having been heated till the quicksilver stood at 224° of Fahrenheit. Others have been exposed to the extraordinary temperature of 240°, and even 260°, without experiencing any painful or oppressive sensation of heat. In order that our readers may form an idea of the heat in that situation, we have only to inform them that watch-chains and other pieces of metal worn about the persons of those who entered, became so hot that they could scarcely be touched. Eggs were roasted quite hard in about twenty minutes, and beef-steaks were well dressed in thirty-three minutes.

The effect of the sun's rays on the system, or as it is more generally understood—*coup de soleil*, is produced by the combined effects of violent muscular exertion and intense heat of the atmosphere,—stimulating the heart to an unhealthy degree of activity, producing in the end extreme exhaustion, while the heart, fatigued from its morbid activity, allows a passive congestion to take place throughout the whole body, hence the distressing effects following an attack. The majority of cases occur in persons engaged in some laboring occupation, when exposed, for the most part, to the direct rays of the sun; or, at least, to an atmosphere of very high temperature. Recovery is often very slow; the mind continuing, in some instances, for a long time in a very confused state. In plain language it is simply a state of *nervous exhaustion*.

The means to be applied in such cases are simple, and accessible at any moment; a great amount of good is to be obtained by their immediate application.

In cases of ordinary sun-stroke all that is required is to remove the person to a quiet, cool place, and apply cold water dressings to the head; of course these instructions are only intended to apply until the assistance of some competent physician can be obtained.

In cases of prostration from the effects of the heated atmosphere the same rules will apply, in addition to which, a gentle stimulant may be given such as a small quantity of brandy and water. Gentle friction to the extremities is also very beneficial in exciting the nervous system to a healthier degree of activity—since nervous exhaustion in this condition is owing entirely to a congested state of the blood and its vessels.

We have drawn freely from materials furnished by Wasson, of London, in his lectures delivered at King's College. It may be interesting to our readers to add the remarks of Sir John Forbes, who in his beautiful work, *Of Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease*, thus speaks of the efficiency of simple remedies. He says: "I will venture to add that unremitting attention to these seemingly smaller matters, and the administration of remedies rather as auxiliaries towards a cure than as positive means of cure, will bring about results of an infinitely more satisfactory kind, than can ever await the efforts of the physician who disdains to take up so humble a ground of action, but persists in seeking to vindicate for himself, and for his art the heroic character of a controller of nature and a conquerer of disease."

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN THE STREET.

Proceedings by the Coroner.

In compliance with a suggestion from District-Attorney Waterbury, an ante-mortem investigation was yesterday made, by Coroner Jackman, into the circumstances of the attempted murder of Virginia Stewart, in Canal-street, on Saturday afternoon. No deposition was obtained from the suffering woman herself, for she is most of the time insensible, and her lucid intervals are of such short duration, that to procure a statement from her would be impossible. Dr. Quimby, who attends her, says that if the unfortunate woman should linger in her present condition for many days, it would not be a strange occurrence.

The following evidence was elicited at the inquest:

Joseph G. Bidgood, of No. 96 Varick-street, being duly sworn, testified: I was standing in the middle of Canal-street about two minutes of five o'clock on Saturday, the 23d inst., when I heard a woman scream and my attention was turned to the corner of Broadway, where I saw a woman running; this was opposite the restaurant of the Brandreth House; I saw a man running after her; she ran as far as the far column of the entrance of the hotel, and he after her; when she got as far as that I saw the flash of a pistol, heard the report and saw the woman fall; I went up to the spot but did not see the woman's face; I did not see any one with a pistol except the officer, and he was putting it in his pocket when I saw it; the officer had a man in charge at the time; the prisoner is the person; I am the starter of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars; the prisoner is the man who was running after the woman; I caught a glimpse of his face as he was running; I did not see him have a pistol while he was running; I am confident the prisoner is the man who shot the woman.

Benjamin Brandreth, M.D., deposed: I reside at Sing Sing; on Saturday, about 5 o'clock, just as I was going down to the cars I heard the report of a pistol; I went out of my office, which is under the Brandreth House, to see what was the matter; when I reached the sidewalk I saw Mr. Van Ranst struggling with a man on our steps about four feet distant from the door; I saw a pistol in the hands of the party he was struggling with; the pistol was pointed toward me as I went out; I immediately seized the pistol in my hand, took hold of the wrist of the man who held it, and took it away from him; I saw the woman that was shot; she was then lying on the steps about four feet from the door; I cannot positively identify the prisoner, but I have no doubt it is the same person; I cannot identify the revolver either, but it has the general appearance of the one I took from the prisoner; I think I handed the weapon to the officer myself.

George Taylor testified: I reside at No. 28 Charlton-street; on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as I was coming out of the Brandreth House, and when about two or three yards from the door in the passage-way, I saw a woman hastily endeavoring to enter the doorway; I saw a man raise a pistol, heard the report, and witnessed the woman fall near the entrance; the man was about three yards from the woman when he fired; the woman fell on the broad flag in front of the door, just a step above the sidewalk; I cannot identify the prisoner, for he was instantly thrown to the sidewalk and hidden from my sight.

John McAuliffe testified: I lived at No. 273 Canal-street; I was standing near the Brandreth House, in Canal-street, about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when I saw three ladies turning around the corner, accompanied by a gentleman; suddenly one of the women started over Canal-street and commenced screaming; she ran towards the main entrance of the hotel followed by the prisoner; I am positive Macdonald is the person; he had the pistol in his hand, and as she was about to enter the hotel door he fired the pistol and she fell; I did not hear her say anything before she fell; after the prisoner shot the woman he was seized by Mr. Van Ranst, who threw him down; this took place about four feet from where the woman fell; I went to Mr. Van Ranst's assistance and saw the prisoner arrested; I drive a carriage and have my stand opposite Brandreth House.

Mary Brooks testified: On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, the woman who was shot, Miss Alice Morgan and myself went to Taylor's Saloon to take dinner; we went into the upper saloon, and while there eating our dinner the prisoner, Robert C. Macdonald, came in; I was the first one of the three who saw him; I said, "There is Bob;" Miss Stewart turned, looked up, and he came and shook hands with her; he sat down beside us at another table, called the waiter and called for a small bottle of champagne; he addressed Miss Stewart, and asked her when she got back from Boston; he then looked at me and said, "You told a very plausible story;" he sat there conversing with Miss Stewart, but as they were some distance from where I sat I could not hear what was said; we soon after arose to go away; Miss Stewart remained to pay the bill, and the prisoner talked to her; I heard her remark, "I want you to let me alone, or I will call an officer;" he said, "You can't call one before I can pull out a pistol and shoot you;" after this they came out and walked toward Canal-street; they at first walked behind us but soon passed us; in passing, Miss Stewart hurriedly told me to call an officer; I did not see one or I should have done so; when they reached the corner of Broadway and Canal-street Miss Stewart turned, Macdonald opened his vest, and when I saw this movement I exclaimed, "Oh! Bob, don't do so!" I saw him draw the pistol, and I screamed, "He will kill her! he will kill her!" I heard the report of the pistol, and heard her scream; I then saw that Miss Stewart had fallen upon the steps of the Brandreth House, and was bleeding from the left temple; she was taken in charge by an officer and some citizens, and brought to a drug-store; a physician was called, and afterwards she was taken to the Hospital; I have known deceased for seven or eight years.

Alice Morgan, sworn, deposed: I can corroborate the testimony of the last witness, in all its details; I saw the prisoner draw the pistol and fire and I saw Miss Stewart fall; as he drew the pistol, I caught his arm, and said: "Oh! Bob, don't do that!" he jerked away from me, and I exclaimed: "Oh! Jenny, run into some place;" she turned as if to go into the Brandreth House, and he fired; I kept my eye upon the prisoner from the moment he drew the pistol until he shot Miss Stewart; I was the first one at her side after she fell; she did not speak.

Wm. Roberts, of the Eighth Precinct Police, testified: I was on the upper side of Canal-street when the shot was fired; I ran to the spot and found the prisoner struggling with some citizens; I soon had the pistol in my possession and the prisoner under arrest; on searching him I found a bowie-knife and some other articles.

The testimony was here ended, and the jury, after a deliberation of a few minutes, rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That Virginia Stewart came to her wounding by a pistol-shot fired by the prisoner Robert C. Macdonald, July 23 1859."

The prisoner was then examined in the form prescribed by statute, and answered to the interrogatories as follows:

"My name is Robert C. Macdonald; I am thirty years of age, and was born in Jefferson County, Ky.; I reside in Mobile, Ala., and am a cotton merchant by occupation; I have nothing to say relative to the charge preferred against me."

The prisoner was remanded to his cell in the Tombs, and such of the witnesses as were unable to furnish bail for their appearance, were taken in charge by the police.

THE CONDITION OF MISS VIRGINIA STEWART.

The physician in attendance last evening stated the condition of Miss Stewart was about the same as during the day.

About 10 o'clock last evening a lady friend of Miss Stewart, who was just on the point of going home, (the gates being closed at that hour,) made the remark that Miss Stewart "was certainly better," and that is the opinion also of the mother. Probably this report may have the effect to change the condition of the mind of the would-be murderer.

The two lady friends of Miss Stewart who witnessed the affray were ordered to be detained at the House for the Detention of Witnesses, last evening, by order of Coroner Jackman.

At the inauguration of the Webster statue on the 17th of September next, (the 229th anniversary of the settlement of Boston) an oration will be delivered by Hon. Edward Everett.

STATE OF NORTHERN ITALY.

Condition of the French Army before the Armistice was Signed—Anticipations of Peace—Symptoms of Opposition to Cavour in Sardinia—Sympathy for the Wounded—The Reconstruction of Colleges and Councils in Lombardy—Affairs in the Roman States—The Tuscans in the French Camp—Garibaldi in the Valtelline.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

Milan, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

Hearing that the railroad between Milan and Brescia—which was only reopened to the public on the 1st of the month—is about to be reclosed, I made the best of my way back, as I experienced no little trouble in getting to Brescia last time; and though that noble city is to me far more interesting than Milan—beyond the *pettegolezzi* of the day you get little general information worth having. When I left Brescia the allied armies had crossed the Mincio, and the headquarters of the Emperor were at Valeggio. The most stringent measures are being taken to prevent the actual truth concerning the French army from reaching Paris. The soldiers so brave, so gay, are literally drooping with heat, thirst, dust and all conceivable and inconceivable insects. Lucky that hunger is not added to this list of woes. The soldiers are well supplied with provisions, and if we are to believe all we hear, maintain the poor inhabitants, who have been utterly shorn of everything. Nevertheless, fever and diarrhoea are thinning the ranks in which grape and cannister have made such havoc. The Piedmontese suffer less; poor fellows! they lost one man in five at San Martino.

I suspect you read my last letter with an incredulous smile; set my fears and forebodings down to republican jealousies, &c., &c.; assured your readers that the next mail would bring the news of a fresh engagement or of some serious triumph in the famous square. So, with the exception of a very few, they think here. Would I could think so; but I fear my informant is but too well up in his subject, and the feeling of a coming calamity was quite general among the more intelligent portion of the Italian army. It was said that the menaces of Prussia have much wounded the Emperor just now; he certainly is not going to yield to remonstrances or threats, or pleas; still, if rumor says truly, he is not prepared on the Rhine sufficiently to defend Paris, and treat the Prussians as he has treated the Austrians. All this is rumor; but what is certain is the growing coldness between himself and Count Cavour. If he does not keep a sharp lookout, that wily statesman will realize the uncomfortable consequences of being between two stools. Authorized or unauthorized, he certainly did accept propositions at Plombières which he is unable to fulfill, and consequently the Emperor is, with reason, annoyed. On the other hand, Rattazzi, now Minister of the Interior at Turin, charges him with betraying the interests of the nation, with deceiving the people with the idea of national unity, and giving his consent to the Emperor's proposals of at least four Italys. Rattazzi enjoys considerable popularity in Piedmont. He was Minister in 1848, and made himself famous by protesting against Gioberti's proposition to restore the Duke of Tuscany and the Pope. Gioberti fell, and Rattazzi remained in office until after the fatal battle of Novara, when he was dismissed as too liberal; then elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, took his seat on the left—or, as the English would say, on the Opposition benches. With the past in his favor you can easily understand what a formidable opponent he would prove to Cavour if he should give himself out as the head of a movement in favor of a *United Italy, under* King Victor Emanuel. A simple lawyer, who has reached the position he now occupies by his own talents, Rattazzi has not the exclusive aristocratic desire to retain Turin as the seat of Government which characterized all the acts of Count Cavour. A United Italy, with Rome for the capital, with Victor Emanuel for King, and himself for Prime Minister, would quite content Rattazzi, though I would not cast a slur upon his patriotism by imagining that such interest would influence him in his present line of conduct. We shall hear more of him, that is certain.

I told you that the enthusiasm for the wounded still continues; it has reached such a pitch that the Government here has issued a decree that no French soldiers are to be taken from the hospitals to be nursed in private houses. I suppose the authorities are afraid that the *gâteries* of the Milanese ladies will destroy the habits of discipline in the ranks. Another decree annuls the distinction made by Austria in matters of religion, and affirms that under Piedmont all men are equal before the law.

In the literary world much interest is excited by the changes about to be made in the Scientific Institute, on political grounds. Vaciani, former President, and Cesare Cantu, former Secretary, have received a civil dismissal, owing to the fact that they are suspected of Austrian tendencies. Vaciani no one cares about, but Cantu, the celebrated author of the *Historical Encyclopædia* in 32 volumes, the *History of the Italians* in 6 volumes, of *The Last Hundred Years* in three volumes, and many other critical and historical works, is one of the literary glories of Italy. As to his having Austrian tendencies, I doubt it; but he is an open champion of the Jesuits, so one cannot wonder at his fall. The grand old author of the *Promessi Sposi* is chosen in the place of Vaciani, and Carlo Cattaneo in the place of Cantu. It is said that Manzoni's age will prevent him from accepting the honors. I much doubt whether Cattaneo will leave his philosophical chair at Lugano to fill a civil office in his native land as long as a foreigner pollutes the soil. He it was who directed, with heart, brain and hand, the ever-glorious five days of Milan in 1848; who wrote the history of the Lombard revolution, with combined talent and modesty rarely equaled; and who, in publishing the *Archivio Triennale*, has supplied the future historian of those eventful years with ample and well-sifted material. His literary works are well known everywhere, as also his political opinions. He is a Federalist, and when he last wrote hoped nothing from Piedmont. It would be a great political gain were he to come to Milan, but the last I heard of him, from a friend who visited him, was that the war had filled him with the profoundest melancholy, and that he looked upon it as incapable of benefiting Italy.

The excitement about Perugia, of course, subsides; not so the thirst for vengeance. Mezzocapo has gone to Bologna with eight regiments, between volunteers and regulars. Roselli, the General-in-Chief of the Roman forces in 1849, is there to assist in the organization. This fact created as much pleasure as astonishment here. Of course they are not gone either to claim the territory or to act on the offensive—simply to organize the local elements for the love of independence. This is a cool way of respecting the neutrality of the Pope, and we hear that the French clergy are furious. Of course we all rejoice; it will at least prevent the recurrence of the Perugian tragedy, and besides, if he is to be excommunicated, he may be pardoned for desiring a fair share of this world's goods.

Plon Plon they say has arrived at his cousin's headquarters, and the Fifth Corps are to join the main army. Despite the delays and the disappointments which have befallen the Tuscans, they are in their own quiet way as ardent as ever in the national cause. Not only the young men but married men with families enlist, and to such an extent that it is now forbidden to them to enter the ranks *without the consent of their wives*, (you see the Tuscans understands women's rights,) while only sons have to obtain the sanction of at least one of their parents. This regulation, which will strike you at first as strange, will produce no ill effects. Italian women equal men in country love, and only those utterly unable to maintain their families, will avail themselves of the power.

When I left Brescia, an engagement between Garibaldi and the Austrians in the Valtelline was daily expected, but my "own correspondent" at the camp has failed to supply me with the daily notes, which are the only means I have of getting correct information concerning him. You know that he is actively in concert with Cialdini, a brave Modenese, who won his first laurels in Spain, and passed through the fiery ordeal of Novara without a blemish or a withering breath. Great pleasure is felt among the Lombards, of this union between the regulars and volunteers, as in 1848 they could not work together; but fellow feeling makes men kind, and the Piedmontese are thoroughly satisfied with their reception on Lombard soil.

The India-Rubber Controversy.—Mr. Horace H. Day, having sued certain individuals in Baltimore for infringing the exclusive right which he asserts to the making and vending of elastic woven rubber goods, a decision, which has appeared already in our columns, was rendered recently in his favor by the Federal Court for the District of Maryland. Mr. Day applied for an injunction and succeeded. But that success does not terminate the controversy. Wm. Judson, Esq., Goodyear's attorney, claims that the right to manufacture and sell, and to license others to manufacture and sell the goods in question, belongs solely to him, and that, in so claiming, he is sustained by the decision of Judge Ingersoll, which we published in full, some weeks ago. Mr. Judson was not among the defendants in the cases recently argued in Baltimore, though he did appear by himself and by his counsel exclusively for the defence in the suits decided by Judge Ingersoll. So far, therefore, as his personal rights in the matter are concerned, the decision of the Baltimore Court is without effect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Broad Church of Dr. Bellows.—The *Evening Post* says the Rev. Dr. Bellows has an undertaking in progress which, if successful, will place his name upon the roll of [illegible]. It is no less than to found a new Catholic Church, distinct from the Church which acknowledges the Bishop of Rome as its Metropolitan head, by the [illegible] of what may be deemed certain obsolete [illegible] needless doctrines, but preserving the [illegible] features, the rituals, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals, which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character. The name of the proposed organization is the Broad Church. In this magnificent scheme, we understand that Dr. Bellows enjoys the cooperation of Dr. Osgood and the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, the other Unitarian clergymen of this city. He will also have a seminary to propagate the new evangel in Antioch College, a flourishing institution at the West, of which he has been a most efficient friend. Dr. Osgood is reported to have prepared a liturgy, to be submitted to the consideration of American Unitarians, who, with one or two other sects, would form the nucleus of the new denomination. Dr. Bellows, as will be seen by his discourse delivered before the Alumni of the Divinity School at Cambridge, and by his Boston address of last year, which we had quoted with a qualified approval in an article in the last *North British* (Presbyterian) Review, maintains that modern Protestantism is merely negative, barren and behind the times, and, in short, is, to some extent, a failure. "Historical Unitarianism," says he, "is fast becoming a local peculiarity—a Boston notion." This assertion, it is affirmed, is supported by figures and statistics relating to the history of the sect. Hence the project of a "broad church," and a return to the rites and ceremonial [illegible] discarded by a majority of modern Protestants.

Aristocracy at the Child's Hospital.—Although it is about as easy for a person with influential friends to get comfortably into any one of our hospitals as it is for a notorious villain to obtain a release from Blackwell's Island, there are still many very effective personal manoeuverings for admission. The following is one of them, by one of the aristocracy, as the spelling in the note would show, even if the fact were not so roundly stated. A few evenings ago, a young woman, with a child in her arms, accosted a boy in the Third-avenue, near Fifty-first street, and told him that she was a nurse in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, but that, according to the rules, she could not obtain admission after 8 o'clock; consequently, she desired the boy to take the child to the Hospital for her, which he readily did. Arrived there a piece of paper was found pinned to the child's dress, which contained the following words: "Pray be kind to Little 'Orphan Sam' 3 Weeks old born of arastocratic parents both very handsome. Left to your charity by an Aching heart, a Mother but no Mother no more." Little Orphan Sam was taken care of for a day or two, and then transferred to the Governors.

How the Public Business is Obstructed.—At a regular meeting of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for this City, held on the 26th inst., the Board took formal action in relation to the conduct of one of their Board, Mr. Jonathan W. Allen, who was charged with absenting himself from the meetings of the Board, captiously, and with the design of obstructing the public business. This course of conduct, it is alleged, he has pursued for some time, though legally notified to attend, declaring that it is time the Board was broken up. In conclusion they adopted a resolution to the effect that the majority of the Commissioners, believing it to be their duty to proceed with the transaction of the public business assigned to them, will proceed to act on all matters that may be brought before them as Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments; and that a copy of this preamble and resolution be served on the Comptroller, and that he be requested to take such action in the premises as in his judgment the public interest may require at his hands.

Bids for the Croton Gate Houses.—In the case of Baldwin & Jaynes vs. the Mayor of the City of New-York and Fairchild, Walker & Co., before the Supreme Court, the following interesting facts were elicited in relation to the bids for constructing the gate houses for the New Croton Reservoir. On September 27, 1858, proposals were advertised for by the Croton Commissioners, and on the 2d of October the following bids were opened: Baldwin & Jaynes, $136 937 70; Cornelius Gardiner and others, $156,411 95; James McDonald and others, $170,167 [illegible]; A. K. Learned, $178,661 [illegible]; Porter & Sherman and others, $162,604; Wm. Kinney and others, $155,490 14; John W. Pettigrew, $160,474 25; Fairchild & Co., $193,512 15. Though the Commissioners awarded the contract to the plaintiffs in this suit, the Common Council ordered the contract to be given to Fairchild, Walker & Co.

The Infants' Home.—At noon yesterday the Street Commissioner opened the bids for the erection of the new Infants' Home, to be built under an act of the last Legislature, on Lexington avenue, adjoining the Nursery and Child's Hospital. There were eight estimates for the work, based upon specifications furnished by the Street Commissioner. Each estimate made a bid for a four-story building, the amount to be educed in case the bid should be accepted, and a three story building be determined on. The highest full bid was $35,367, and the lowest full bid, by Mr. Thomas McManus, was $28,000, with a reduction of $4,400 for a three-story building, making the estimate for the latter plan $27,[illegible]. This is $2,000 above the amount appropriated by the Legislature, ($25,000,) and consequently the project falls to the ground for the present.

Child Killed.—Mary Ann Fitzgerald, aged 27 months, while leaning out of a window on the fourth floor of the tenement house, No. 35 Crosby-street, about 1 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, accidentally lost her footing and fell to the ground. In her descent she struck on a sharp point of an iron railing, and the spike entered the left shoulder, and, as it were, impaled the child on the railing. A physician near by was asked to attend the child, when he made the remark, "You are not a regular patient of mine, and you must call on your regular family physician." Other medical aid was summoned, but the child died in about three hours after being hurt.

Counterfeit Bills in Hoboken, N. J.—Our little neighbor over the water was thrown into great excitement yesterday, by the arrest of a party of ugly customers engaged in passing counterfeit bills. They were brought before Justice Whitley, and after examination, committed to jail. Their names are James Ryan and Michael Mason. The bills were on the Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn, and were a very fair appearance.

The Fatal Hudson River Railroad Casualty.—An inquest upon the body of Thomas Dillon, who was run over and killed by a Hudson River Railroad baggage-car, on the 18th inst., at the corner of Hudson and Leight streets, resulted in a verdict acquitting the employes of the road from the charge of negligence. The accident was shown to have been occasioned solely by the carelessness of deceased.

Accidentally Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'Keefe, at Pier No. 11, North River, upon the body of Frank Conner, [illegible] years of age, who fell off the dock on Monday night and was drowned.... Wm. Henry, 9 years of age, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Fifty-first-street. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest yesterday, at the lad's late residence, No. 231 Third-avenue.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch Again.—Last evening, at the conclusion of the prayer-meeting in the Church of the Puritans, a letter was read from the Rev. J. L. Hatch, requesting the Church, to unite with him in convening a national council of the churches, to take into consideration the action of the Church in reference to him. The Church unanimously refused to grant the request set forth in his letter.

Board of Supervisors.—No business of unusual interest was transacted last evening in the Board of Supervisors. The report of the Committee for raising money to meet the County expenses was taken up, and referred back to the Committee, to which the subject had been originally submitted. The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

Fell from his Cart.—Mr. Anthony Kinnan, of Fifty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, while upon his cart in Broadway, near Forty-sixth-street, on Monday afternoon, the vehicle came in collision with a stage. Mr. Kinnan was thrown to the ground, two of his ribs were fractured and he is thought to be fatally injured. He was taken home.

Fire in Avenue A.—Last evening at 8 o'clock a fire took place in the show-window of the jewelry store of John Steinmann, No. 60 Avenue A. The flames were extinguished by the occupants of the store, and the fire bells were not rung. Damage about $100, and the stock is insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Fatal Fall.—David Marquis, a boy 15 years of age, was killed yesterday by accidentally falling through the hatchway of Hussey's carpet factory in Forty-third-street. He lived at No. 497 Ninth-avenue, where the body was removed and an inquest held.

Attempted Suicide.—A miserable woman, named Elizabeth Shalley, 25 years of age, attempted to kill herself by cutting her throat with a knife, at the place where she was living, No. 366 Water-street. She was prevented from accomplishing her purpose, and her wound, though serious, is not supposed to be fatal.

Charged with Forgery.—Thos. Flaherty, a sailor, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a $2 counterfeit bill on the Sussex Bank, N. J. Justice Connolly committed him to answer.

Ladies' Fair at Rye.—The annual Fair of the ladies of the Episcopal Church at Rye will be opened to-morrow evening, in the large hall near the Rye station. The proceeds of the Fair are to be expended in improving the grounds about the church.

Quarantine.—The bark *Lone Star*, from Havana, arrived yesterday, and was brought to anchor at the lower Quarantine, it is presumed, on account of having sickness on board.

Run Over by a Steamboat.—As one of the Staten Island steamers was rounding the Battery [illegible]

...the lake a boat containing two men, who were rescued from drowning by the Harbor Policemen No. 2.

THE FOURTH WARD COFFEE AND READING ROOM.—These rooms have received a beautiful gift [illegible]

Police Reports.

A [illegible] MAN IN LIQUOR.—A Third Ward Constable, named Hurley, imbibed too freely last night, and thereupon marched through the streets "on his own hook." He first fell in with an ex-Constable [illegible] whom he beat very badly and afterwards attacked Officer Fowler in Robinson-street, whom he roughly used. He was at length captured in Washington-street, by Officer DeForest, about 12 o'clock, and taken to the Station-house, though he made a desperate resistance.

ASSAULT WITH A SHOEMAKER'S KNIFE.—Augusta Bruehl, of No. 245 West Fortieth-street, made a complaint yesterday, at Jefferson Market Court, before Justice Kelly, against Philip Kampe, a shoemaker, who lives in the same house, for cutting her seriously in the arm with a shoemaker's knife. Mrs. Bruehl alleges that Kampe made improper overtures to her, and in the dispute that followed between them he assaulted her as before stated. The accused was arrested and Alderman Starr committed him for trial.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—On Monday a man named James Thompson was taken into custody by Officer Munson for attempting to pass a badly made $5 counterfeit bill on the Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn. The bill was offered in the store of Charles S. Poole, No. 207 Sixth-avenue, in payment for a pair of socks. The accused was committed for examination.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A countryman named Cohen was robbed of his gold watch in a house of ill-fame, corner of Church and Leonard streets, on Monday night. Yesterday, Officer Masterson, of the Fifth Precinct, took Clara Jones, one of the boarders, into custody, and the watch was found in her possession. Justice Connolly committed her for trial.

ANOTHER CASE OF COUNTERFEITING.—Patrick Roach was arrested on Monday on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Union Bank, New-London, Conn. John Drake, who keeps store at No. 219 Canal street, was the complainant. Roach was committed for examination.

SNEAK THIEF.—Bridget Freeman was detected on Tuesday taking off two coats, valued at $40, from the house of Mr. Walter [illegible], No. 38 East Thirty-third-street. She was arrested and locked up for trial.

FROM UTAH.

Departure of the Mountain Meadow Children —Reception of the Instructions to Federal Officials.

We have received files of the *Deseret News* and the *Valley Tan* to the 29th June. The news from Salt Lake City is interesting. The official instructions to the Federal officers in the Territory, (published some weeks ago in the TIMES,) had been received with great glee by the Mormons. The *Deseret News* (BRIGHAM's organ) prints Attorney-General BLACK's two letters in full, accompanied by the following editorial comment:

"Fully do we indorse the spirit of both letters. The Constitution and laws of the United States should be a bright, unblemished mirror, to reflect the whole nation and discover their scabby spots.

On that subject, so much talked of outside, on which so many comments have been made, and of which so little appears to be truly known—the 'Mountain Meadow Massacre,' as it is termed—we have heretofore said but little. We have published much of what others have had to say about it, good or bad, as it came. Connected with this, we now expect that Judges shall sacrifice the 'book' for the little time required to investigate this whole matter, do their legitimate duty, and no more; that the public prosecutor shall be the same straightforward, independent officer he has heretofore shown himself to be; and that the accused be tried by their peers, and their witnesses secured from treacherous arrests.

Give us a fair record, 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' and, as an honest journalist we will give a full and honest transcript to the world!

Hold up the mirror! Hold it up in the bright, broad daylight. But hold it where there are no bayonets to glitter and dazzle the Juror's eye."

The children rescued from the Mountain Meadow Massacre left Salt Lake City on the 29th June, in charge of Dr. FORNEY, for Fort Smith. They were seventeen in number, of ages ranging from 2 to 8 years. The *Valley Tan* says:

"The first arrangement contemplated their transportation to the States with ox teams, but Gen. JOHNSTON kindly and promptly responded to a request from Dr. FORNEY, and has furnished for their better accommodation three spring ambulances and one baggage-wagon, with teams of six mules each.

The change in the mode of transportation will, we think, contribute greatly to the comfort of the children and those in charge of them. From the circumstances connected with their orphanage, they are peculiarly objects for sympathy, and we are pleased to see the efforts of Dr. FORNEY to make the road on which they travel in search of relatives or friends as smooth as possible.

They will travel with, and are under the protection of Capt. R. ANDERSON, Second Dragoons, who is en route to Fort Kearney with his command. Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Mace, and two other ladies have been engaged as matrons to attend to the wants of the little ones, and three men also accompany the party as camp assistants. The names of the children, so far as can be learned, are as follows:

John Calvin, Lewis and Mary Sorel, (their father being had in remembrance as 'Joe Sorel;') Ambrose Miram, and William Tacket; Frances Horn; Charles and Annie [illegible]; Becca and Jane Baker; Rebecca, Louisa and Sarah Dunlap; Armelia or Mary and Ephraim W. Huff; Angeline and Annie (surname unknown;) and a little boy of whom there is no account, the people with whom he was found called him William.

The children are supposed to have resided in the same neighborhood, and in Johnston County, Arkansas. These children have been in charge of Dr. FORNEY since last Fall, and we know that he has given his interested and personal supervision in order that they may be properly and comfortably cared for. We learn, moreover, that Dr. FORNEY has obtained the guardianship of these children. There was a large amount of property in the possession of the party massacred at the Mountain Meadows, and the children have now an agent here, who will undoubtedly use his best endeavors to recover the property of which they have been despoiled."

The *Valley Tan* has passed into new hands, Secretary HARTNETT having given place to Mr. [illegible]. [illegible] attacks a correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin* for the assertion that the paper was owned by himself and Gov. CUMMING. He not only repels this imputation, but indulges in the somewhat strong statement that the correspondent aforesaid "tells not the truth—that he utters falsehoods—that he is a liar." This, however, is simply the Utah manner. The new editor relieves Judge SINCLAIR of the onus of demanding to quarter troops in the city, to protect his Court, and comes to the defence of His Honor as follows:

"We have been reliably informed that the accusation is groundless, and that Judge SINCLAIR did not even intend to hold court in May, as he was awaiting the arrival of Chief Justice ECKELS; which fact of itself is all-sufficient to refute such an allegation as has been made, and show what credit can be attached to the statements of the writer. If one portion of the testimony of a witness is invalidated, it is held that the testimony in general is worthless, so that writers should be careful in regard to all their statements."

The Mormon paper puffs Gen. WILSON, the United States District-Attorney. It declares that "he has the esteem and confidence of the citizens of this Territory."

Paymaster [illegible] was reported on his way to Utah with upwards of $400,000 in specie for the army, and about five hundred recruits.

The Saints were getting discouraged about their crops. The *News* says:

"From the reports that have been received, from nearly every county and settlement in the Territory within the last few days, the prospects of an abundant harvest this season are not generally very flattering, and in several locations the wheat crop will be almost an entire failure. Comparatively speaking there [illegible] wheat sown last Fall, and much of what was sown [illegible] killed by the severity of the Winter, [illegible] by the cold blasting winds of April and May to that extent that many fields, especially in the northern counties, are not worth harvesting; and, in some instances, the owners are mowing them, there being more weed than there is wheat growing, and, consequently, the crop is not of any value only as food for stock."

More Army Jobbing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Deputy Quartermaster-General GEO. H. CROSMAN has been ordered by the Secretary of War to sell at Camp Floyd, U. T., on twenty days' notice, 3,500 mules, 500 wagons and 500 sets of (six-mule team) harness.

Mr. B. HOLLADAY, or HALLIDAY, of St. Louis, I believe, was sent out here at Government expense, (for truth of which statement please refer to Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Commanding officer at Fort Kearney and Laramie, and to Col. G. H. CROSMAN,) by order of the Secretary of War, and brought with him the money to buy the mules a considerable length of time before the order was issued for the sale of the mules. As no one in this Territory possesses money enough to buy these mules except Mr. HOLLIDAY, and as it requires at least forty days to bring capital [illegible] Camp Floyd from Missouri or California, it is extremely probable that Mr. H. & Co. will obtain these mules for about $40 per head, when the Government paid for them last year and year before an average of $175 per head; and if a movement of the army should occur, they must be brought back at any price. The Secretary does not leave animals enough in the Department to perform the ordinary garrison and escort duty. All the mules which are to be sold are very fat and of a superior quality.

The General Commanding and the Quartermaster-General foresee the great loss which will befall the Government by these transactions, but the order of the Secretary of War is peremptory and final so far as they are concerned, and nothing remains as a remedy except an appeal to public opinion.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

The Captain and Two Mates of an American Ship Sent to Jail for Barbarous Treatment of their Crew.

From the Overland Friend of China, May 21.

We mentioned in our last issue that the captain and second mate of the American ship *Messenger* had been severally sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Victoria Gaol for the barbarities practised by them on certain seamen under their control—Capt. MARSTON being also fined $250. Our contemporary of the *China Mail* appears to think that these sentences are unjust, and trusts that the American community will petition the Executive for the immediate release of the prisoners; prefacing his suggestion with a remark that "from the evidence which came before the Marine Magistrate's Court it was evident that a fine of $25 would have satisfied all the requirements of the case."

Certain are we that the Editor of the *Mail* never heard or saw the evidence to which he refers; for more damning testimony it has seldom been our lot to peruse. But the public shall judge for themselves—it being necessary to state in the outset that when approaching the depositions, (which we did not see till after the *Mail's* article appeared,) we did so with every desire to aid rather than bear on the prisoners.

A part of the deposition of Capt. GRAM, master of the receiving ship *Australia*, shall be the first given.

Charles Gram, sworn, states—The *Australia* lays at about seventy-five yards' distance from the *Messenger*; yesterday morning, (16th April,) between nine and ten, I was on my poop, when I saw an unusual stir on board the *Messenger*; I then saw a man triced up to the mizzen rigging, port side; I used my telescope in order to see better; three persons were engaged in tricing the man up; one with a white shirt tore was up the rigging, and passed a rope over a ratline, the end of which paid down was bent on by another person under the man's arms, and the latter, with a third person, lifted the man up, while the man up the rigging made the rope fast tight; from the appearance of the man his feet could not be on deck; he must have been hanging by his arms; I know this by the height of the man's body compared with the others who stood on the deck; the man's head was bleeding at the time; I then saw him struck three or four times with a rope—the man moaning and hollowing piteously the while; I then tried to get assistance by going in my boat alongside a white boat, which I mistook for the Harbor Master's. On my return on board the *Australia* I again took my glass, and saw that the man was still hanging apparently in the same position; another had during my absence, been triced up in the starboard rigging; he appeared to be triced up in the same manner, and to the same height as the other man; I then called out to the *Messenger* that if they did not take the men down I would report the case; no notice was taken of my words; the time from the tricing up of the man in the port mizzen rigging until I left my boat to go below and dress to go on shore, was about 15 or 17 minutes; I saw no change in his position in that period; I then came on shore and reported what I had seen to the Marine Magistrate.

We will now give part of the evidence of Mr. Inspector JARMAN. He says: "In consequence of a requisition from the Marine Magistrate for Police assistance, I was sent with a force and arrested the Captain of the *Messenger* on shore. Immediately afterwards, about 11 o'clock, I accompanied the Magistrate with a force on board the *Messenger*. On ascending the ladder I heard the moaning of some person as if in agony. On reaching the deck I found the moans to proceed from a man in handcuffs, in a sitting posture, with a piece of rope from his arms, tricing them up to the mizzen rigging above his head on the port side. His moans ceased as I reached him. He appeared insensible as he could not reply to my question. The sun shone upon his head unintercepted—he had no cap on. He was bleeding from what appeared severe wounds on his head. I released the man from the lashing, gave him water, and bathed his face with vinegar, but without effect. I then ordered him to be removed to the hospital. His name I found was Hector Munro. On the opposite side of the deck I saw a man triced up also to the mizzen rigging, but in a standing posture, with his hands higher than his head. His nose appeared to be swollen. He was also handcuffed. He was released by my orders. His name was Robert Hall. Another seaman, John Thompson, also complained of having been assaulted. Nearly all the crew stated that the First and Second Mates had assisted and abetted the Captain in the assaults on these men. The First and Second Mates were then arrested by order of the Magistrate.

Portions of a Memo by the Magistrate are in their proper place here. Says Mr. INGLIS:

"I am satisfied that the witness Robertson might see what he has stated: Thompson with his arms lashed at the elbows, a rope attached to that lashing, fastened to the poop-rail, hanging him by the shoulders twisted backwards, (even if, as the Captain states, his feet could touch the water-way, a sloping, skirting board at an angle of about 45° with the deck, and affording little if any ease to a man hanging in this position,) with the head and chest thrown out, must have been in a position of great agony.

Whether Munro could touch the spar with his feet, supposing them to have been on the same level, depend upon the strand or ratlin to which the rope suspending him was attached above. If to the after or second shroud, or a ratlin between, he could not plumb the end of the spar, which does not reach so far aft. *Under any circumstances the spar could* not ease his position in any material degree * * * the principal weight of the body must have been from the arms above."

And now we give the medical testimony of the Colonial Surgeon:

"Hector Munro, aged 40, was brought into hospital in a state of insensibility, with a continued and lacerated wound over the left parietal bone. There are three separate irregular lacerations about one inch in length, and penetrating nearly to the bone; no fracture can be ascertained, and the man has recovered sufficiently to speak; but I cannot speak with any certainty as to the man's life more especially as I understand that he has been exposed for some time to the direct rays of the sun in his wounded state.

(Signed) I. MURRAY, M. D."

Here then we have the evidence, first of the humane Englishman, but for whose kind journey to the shore the atrocities might never have been heard of, and then the testimony of three officers of Her Majesty's Government, neither of whom, we are sure, would say one word more than their consciences ratified. And we are to be told that, whatever they did to call for such treatment, within a few minute's pull either of a British Magistrate or a British man-of-war, men are to be tortured in our port? Are we to be told that whatever was done to call for such treatment, a fine of twenty-five dollars would satisfy the case? The law of the case, we suppose our contemporary means. What? That a man may be hung up like a scare-crow—beaten, after he is hung up—kept hung up, bleeding, without a hat on his head, in the sun, for the space of one hour and upwards, and a fine of $25 shall satisfy the law? Pshaw! No! neither the law nor rational men of any nation can be satisfied with anything of the kind. Nothing less, certainly, than the punishment of Capt. MARSTON and his mates have had awarded to them may satisfy impartial men. Ah, but says the *Mail*, and those who run with him:

"If the captain had shot MUNRO when that sailor threatened with his knife, he would have been justified in doing so; but he adopted a *milder* course, and fell into collision with harbor law. After the prominent mutineers had been knocked down, and rendered, for a time, incapable of further mischief, it was an act of gratuitous folly on the part of Capt. MARSTON to trice them up to the rigging, when he had only to go on shore in order to get the matter out of his own hands; but the mistake he fell into was a very excusable one."

We repeat, the editor of the *Mail* could not have seen the depositions before the Marine Magistrate, or he would have refrained from suggesting any attempt to alter the solemn decision of the Supreme Court; and the best proof of this is the manner in which our contemporary jumbles up the deportment of THOMPSON and that of MUNRO, as one mutiny. But we will give so much more of the depositions as shall furnish the story in its true light, and as "fair play is a jewel," we will commence with parts of Capt. MARSTON's own version of the origin of the fracas.

Says Capt. MARSTON: "The man THOMPSON came to me about 9 A. M. of the 13th April saying that he had not signed articles and wanted his discharge; I answered * * that I would see the Consul about it; * * * about 6 A. M. of the 14th the chief officer called me and said Thompson had refused duty; I told him to tell Thompson to work until I could see the Consul; I heard no more of it—got breakfast, and was walking the quarter-deck when all hands came aft and demanded their discharge; * * * They rejoined that they would do no more until they saw the Consul, and Thompson, in a defiant manner, said he would do no more work on board the ship any way; * * * I immediately ordered the second officer to confine him.

JOHN THOMPSON, after telling of being kicked and beaten by the captain, while hung up, and of his suffering extreme pain, says: "Immediately after I was triced up HECTOR MUNRO came aft with other of the crew—" MUNRO said if I was released he would turn to. The captain took a rope and struck him, saying: Are you to tell me, &c." HALL at this point says: "The captain struck him with a rope. MUNRO then drew his knife, I do not know whether to strike the captain or to cut the rope, as they were holding it between them."

ROBERTSON confirms this, saying: "I saw the Captain strike MUNRO a blow over the head with the end of a bight of the top-gallant sheet (about 1½ inch stuff). It appeared to me to be a heavy blow. MUNRO then seized the rope with his hand, the Captain retaining hold of it further along, and then MUNRO drew his knife with the other hand, whether to cut the rope or use it I cannot say, but in my opinion, from appearances, to cut the rope."

SAMUEL [illegible] says: "The Captain said to MUNRO, 'you d——d scoundrel,' &c., and struck him across the face with a rope. MUNRO then seized hold of the rope with his left hand, with his right he drew his knife and held it up above his shoulder, as nearly *as I can recollect*. The Chief Mate from behind seized MUNRO's hand, &c. * * * MUNRO (triced up) was calling out in pain. The Captain said, 'will you shut up you d——d scoundrel, you d——d Portuguese murderer,' &c."

The testimony of FRANCIS CRAIG and F. [illegible] is to the same effect.

The second mate did not see the knife-drawing, while the mate's testimony in no way corroborates the master's, that MUNRO was going to thrust it into him. He says: The Captain made a blow at him (MUNRO); MUNRO then put out his left hand to ward off the blow, at the same time drawing his knife with his right; I immediately sprang forward and caught hold of him, telling the Captain to look out, he had got a knife; I then took hold of the knife.

[illegible] before the Captain [illegible] the hole having been out of [illegible] Captain's [illegible] and the "tricing-up" officers would have had three years instead of three months' imprisonment, and but few, we think, would gainsay their deservings.

Independence Day in London.

From the Saturday Review.

If the Americans resident in London like to keep up their national customs, it would be absurd to grudge them a harmless pleasure, even if it were possible to interfere with their choice of amusements. Throughout the United States the 4th of July combines the attributes which belong in England to three or four of the greatest customary festivals. When Christmas and the Derby, and the 1st of September are passed over without notice, it may be possible that the Declaration of Independence will be commemorated in respectful silence. It is not to be expected that, while twenty millions of enlightened citizens are speaking or listening to speeches at home, their countrymen, whom pleasure or business detains on this side of the Atlantic, should excommunicate themselves from a participation in their most cherished observances. There is, perhaps, a slight additional zest in the celebration of their ancestral triumph under the very eyes of the baffled British nation. Few Americans can understand the entire indifference in England of all but historical students to the prosecutions, the disasters, and the unparalleled stupidity of eighty years ago. Memory, in the case of great communities as well as of individuals, has a singular elasticity or capacity of adapting itself to objects which can be retained without constant discomfort. Defeat may be as considerable an object of contemplation as success, but it is infinitely less agreeable. It is equally natural that Americans should recollect the only great epoch of their history, and that Englishmen should put out of sight the meanest episode in their own.

The speeches of last Monday seem to have been well suited to the occasion; and if there had been anything unpleasant in the celebration itself, the reception of the toast in honor of the Queen would have sufficiently quieted the most jealous susceptibility. European critics might perhaps captiously object to the Chairman's assertion that the name of WASHINGTON was more glorious than any other in profane or sacred history. MILTIADES and THEMISTOCLES, ALEXANDER and CÆSAR, with all the other worthies of ancient and modern Europe, would have formed a sufficiently imposing train of captives to follow the American hero's triumphal car. The Patriarchs, the Prophets, and the Apostles seem to have been included in the comparison, under the impression that the great founder of American liberty was a saint as well as a patriot. Some exception might also be taken to Mr. DALLAS' historical parallel between the assistance afforded by LOUIS XVI to the American insurgents, and the intervention of NAPOLEON III for the expulsion of Austria from Italy. There is indeed a strong similarity in the motives which, in either instance, allied a despotic Government with a popular struggle for independence; but the analogy could scarcely be followed out in conformity with the reserve which is practiced by diplomatists of the older hemisphere. VERGENNES openly declared that it was his object to humiliate the English, and to recover the equality by sea and land which had been lost during the Seven Years' War. WASHINGTON himself suspected his French allies of designs upon Canada, and he well knew that the liberal sympathies of LAFAYETTE were altogether repudiated by the Court of Versailles. The French diversion contributed largely to the success of the insurrection; but, before ten years were over, the deficit which it had caused, and the passions which it had roused, precipitated the Revolution at home.

The eulogy on French kings and emperors for their interference in quarrels with which they had no concern, naturally led to a sentiment in favor of universal neutrality and non-intervention; and Mr. BAGOT as the representative of England at the banquet, eagerly seized the opportunity of at once proclaiming his peculiar doctrines and holding up his own country to the contempt and indignation of a foreign audience. Self glorification is not peculiar to American assemblies, and it may be urged in defence of patriotic vapering, that every country must, as a general rule, provide for itself all the applause which its taste may demand. It is seldom that a foreign orator can be found to echo national boasting, or to contrast the short-comings of the country to which he belongs with the merits and perfections of the community which he addresses. Almost all persons are occasionally tempted into intolerance, as they need a vent, from time to time, for feelings of bitterness and irritation; but there are some amiable dispositions for which injustice to strangers has no sufficient attraction. The philanthropy which invariably reserves censures for friends and relatives—the comprehensive charity which begins and ends far from home—is thoroughly understood in private life. Mr. BAGOT never utters a word of praise without a purpose of inflicting pain, and it is natural that he should select, as the ground of his compliments to America, the peculiarities in which he asserts that it most widely differs from England. The democratic audience is not to be blamed for accepting the flattery of an English orator who commences his speech with a spiteful sneer at a mixed Constitution.

It is strange that, when the whole country is unanimous in its approval of neutrality, Mr. BAGOT should always assume that he possesses a monopoly of the doctrine of non-interference. He is willing to admit the United States into partnership; but he represents the disposition to meddle with the concerns of other nations as a characteristic English propensity. It is difficult to imagine the terms in which he would describe the conduct of an English Government which openly avowed the intention of dismembering the territory of an unoffending neighbor. Mr. BUCHANAN and the Ostend Manifesto were exempt from his attacks, although he was well aware that the last Presidential election was carried in consequence of the declaration of the successful candidate in favor of the unlimited extension of the Union. It is utterly untrue that the American nation or Government has ever professed the doctrine of absolute neutrality. In the quarrels of Europe it would be impossible for them to do more than to applaud, with Mr. DALLAS, the intervention of France in the affairs of Italy. On their own continent the citizens of the States claim a general right of arbitration; and while they have seized or conquered a large portion of the neighboring Republic of Mexico, they openly profess their intention of appropriating Cuba.

If it is true that the United States have no army, and an insignificant navy, the comparison of a country unassailable from without, with an island in the immediate proximity of France, is obviously absurd. The remark that the Federal revenue is but one-fifth of the amount included in the English Budget is not less invidious and unjust. Fourteen millions raised by protective duties for the purposes of the Supreme Government, indicate a more extravagant expenditure than the thirty or thirty-five millions which provide for all the public wants of a larger population in the United Kingdom. It is utterly absurd to omit from the comparison the outlay of six-and-thirty Independent States, or to add to the English side of the balance-sheet the interest of the National Debt. The Americans, as is natural to a thriving and energetic race, are on the whole warlike in disposition, and disposed to be careless, if not extravagant, in expenditure. If praise of all kinds were not acceptable, their vanity would scarcely be flattered by a contrast which assumes that the Great Republic is but an enormous confederacy of parsimonious Quakers. It may be said to their honor, that throughout the length and breadth of the Union no leading politician or orator could be found to court the cheers of foreigners by holding up any other country to admiration as superior to his own.

The Occupation of the Island of Perim by Great Britain.

From the Washington Constitution.

The continued occupation by Great Britain of the rocky islet of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea, as "a coaling station" for the East Indian steamers running in connection with the Overland Mail, is again made the subject of grave controversy in political circles in Europe, although in the excitement of the war in Italy, with its battles of Magenta and Solferino, it might naturally be expected that so small a matter would be overlooked.

The French Press is very indignant at this "deed of English usurpation," and insists on the evacuation of the diminutive island for the following reasons: *First*—Because Perim is a part of the Turkish Empire which has never been ceded by the Porte to the British Government; and its occupation is, therefore, a violation of the principle for which Great Britain and France went to war with Russia—namely, "the integrity of the Sultan's dominions;" and, *Second*—Because England has no right to erect fortifications which would give her the command of a highway open to all nations, and by which, whenever she pleases, she may obstruct—nay, prevent—their commerce. According to the advice of the French papers afflicted with Anglo-phobia, the strongest measures should be adopted to compel England to regulate her ambition more conformably to the rights of other countries. The English journals of the Gallo-phobic order regard this interference with, and question of, the right of Great Britain to "seize, occupy, fortify, and colonize" Perim, or any other place in the East which is conducive to her mercantile convenience or the maintenance of her supremacy in all matters relating to the route to India, as an impertinent intermeddling with affairs exclusively British, and in no wise concerning any other people. They insist that "the eminent domain" of Perim belongs either to the Sultan of Turkey or the Imaum of Muscat, and that whenever either of these potentates complains of Great Britain's occupation as a trespass, and appeals to the family of nations, it will be time enough for the members of said family to express their indignation or meddle in other people's business. With regard to the second objection to the new British "coaling station"—namely, the power it will give to obstruct and menace the commerce of the world whenever it suits British interests to do so—it is alleged in defence that, as far as a route over a sea open to the world, and over land the territory of allies, can be called the exclusive property of a nation, the overland route to India is British property; and as long as the English continue in amity with the people through whose country the route passes, no European State has any right to interfere.

The great question seems to be whether the island is or is not a portion of the dominions of the Sultan. If it be, and the British have seized it without authority, there is some ground for the charge that the act is not quite consistent with the faithful fulfillment of the engagement to preserve the integrity of the Sultan's empire. But it is not at all clear whether the Sultan or the Imaum of Muscat is the legitimate owner of the little rock which has suddenly become so very important. International jurists are puzzled to decide whether it is the Sultan or the Imaum who is outraged by "English perfidy," and whether the island really belongs to either.

Perim is described, as a barren rock, four and a half miles long by two miles broad, rising in the centre 230 feet above the level of the sea, uninhabited and utterly unproductive of anything, even of guano. It is situated in that part of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb where the Abyssinian and Arabian coasts approach each other most nearly. It is two miles from the latter and twelve from the former, and quite close [illegible] ingress and egress of the Red Sea, and exercise quite absolute control over that sea as Turkey exercises over the Sea of Marmora and the approaches to the Black Sea by the possession of the castles and batteries of the Dardanelles. The British do not dispute that Perim is "the key of the Red Sea," but they assert that they have not fortified it, and they maintain that as they have never exercised power to the prejudice of other commercial nations, and as the only interests in the Red Sea are British, nobody has any reason to complain. They want "the coaling station," and, therefore, they mean to hold it.

If we recollect aright, when this controversy first commenced, it was said that upwards of sixty years ago, Sir DAVID BAIRD occupied Perim on his advance from India to Egypt, and an English journal remarked with considerable naiveté, "We require it again, and we have taken it again, and, after all, this appears to be the only title that can be shown for its occupation."

In an agricultural point of view, we do not think that either the Sultan or the Imaum need bemoan the "deed of English usurpation" with much bitterness. The refusal of the Viceroy of Egypt to allow the works of the Suez canal to proceed may have reawakened *French* attention to the subject.

Discouraging from Pike's Peak.

From the St. Joseph Journal, July 22.

Yesterday we had a conversation with Mr. J. A. CARPENTER, of Detroit, Mich., who has just returned from the Gregory Diggings, in the newly-discovered Pike's Peak gold regions. Mr. CARPENTER states that he and seven others left Michigan for the mines on the 15th of March last, and went by the way of the Kansas City route. On arriving in the mines they prospected through the mountains and in the Gregory Diggings for five or six weeks, and being unable to make wages, the entire company have returned to the States. They thoroughly tested three different claims in the Gregory Diggings, and the highest amount made by one man in a day was $3 25. Some of the members of the company were Germans, who are proverbial for their industry, and who worked with a will bordering on desperation, and yet all to no avail. The gold was not there in sufficient quantities to pay.

Mr. CARPENTER estimates the number of men in the mines, when he left, at from ten to fifteen thousand. Provision was still scarce and high. Bacon was selling at from 40 to 50 cents per pound; flour at $15 and $20 per hundred at Denver City, and $25 in the mountains.

Our informant left the mountains on the 21st of June, and Denver City on the 26th. At the latter place he and three others fitted up a skiff and came down the Platte River. About two-hundred and fifty miles above Fort Kearney the skiff struck a beaver dam and capsized. One man was drowned and the party lost all of their clothing and provisions. The survivors were three days and a half without anything to eat.

The Platte River was very low, and the skiff had to be dragged about one-fourth of the way over sand-bars. Mr. C. states that in dragging the skiff they would be in water over their boot-tops, when the next step they would be over their heads. After undergoing all the hardships, sufferings and privations that pioneer navigation is heir to, they succeeded in reaching Plattsmouth on the Missouri River in sixteen days, and from there they came down on a steamer.

SINGULAR COMBAT BETWEEN TWO FROGS.—A few weeks since some masons were at work repairing Heath's Oil Factory, at Somerville, when they became the witness of a singular combat of about an hour's duration, between two monster bull-frogs, inhabitants of two pools in the rear of the building. They came forth from their respective puddles about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and approached each other cautiously, each eyeing the other until they were about a foot apart, when they jumped at each other and commenced the fight. They struck, bit and clinched furiously, and when a fall decided a round, both would draw off and puff for a moment, when they would renew the combat.

After about an hour spent in uninterrupted fighting, with the exception of two or three brief respites, each crawled off to his pool and disappeared. Neither was "exactly dead," but both were "kinder gin eout." Neither could claim the victory, as one was terribly lamed in the shoulder by a brilliant "left-hander" from his antagonist—while the other could claim the honor of drawing the "first blood," he having drawn the "claret" from his opponent's "mug" on the first or second round. The fight itself was singular enough, but the fact that it was witnessed, but not interfered with, by some thirty or forty frog spectators, of all kinds and sizes, adds to the novelty of the incident.

Our informant, Mr. EDWARD GRACE, officer of the U. S. Courts, says that at the beginning of the fight the frogs assembled about the fighting ground from the surrounding pools, attracted doubtless by the noise made by the combatants, and that they continued peaceable spectators of the "mill," occasionally interrupting it by excited croaking, but at no time approaching the parties engaged in it nearer than within two or three feet. When the contest was ended they nearly simultaneously departed. The whole arrangement seems to have been modelled after modern pugilistic encounters between animals *genus homo*, with the exception, perhaps, of the absence of ring-master, seconds, and bottle holders. We can only speculate as to the cause of the quarrel, but can readily imagine that one called the other "toady," and that frog No. 2, not accepting the term as one of endearment, retorted by applying the epithet "hopper" to frog No. 1. Of course reconciliation was then out of the question.—*Boston Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Blandina Dudley, of Albany, has disposed of her real and personal estate, (valued at $250,000,) in trust to Mr. Rutger B. Miller, Jr., on condition that he assumes the name of her father, Rutger Bleecker, which has become extinct for the want of male descendants. Sundry annuities are provided for by the terms of this instrument, a salary of $1,000 is settled for life upon the servant of Mrs. Dudley, Wm. A. Dietz, and it is directed that at her own death the sum of $5,000 be paid to the Common Council of the City of Albany, the interest of which shall be annually applied to relieve the suffering poor of the city—and the like sum of $5,000 is given to be distributed among the benevolent and charitable Societies of the City of Albany, in such proportions as the Common Council may decide. The Albany *Statesman* hears that the validity of this instrument will become the subject of judicial inquiry, and that measures will be taken to set it aside. It is said that Mrs. Dudley denies her having executed such a paper. The young gentleman in whose name this trust is executed is the son of the subscribing witness at whose instance Mrs. Dudley says she affixed to it her signature, under the supposition that she was executing a power of attorney authorizing the adjustment of some difficulties growing out of the Dudley Observatory controversy.

An important land-suit is in prospect in Kentucky. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "John L. Scott, Esq., of Maysville, Ky., passed through the city a few days ago, on his way to Frankfort, where he is about instituting suit, in the Federal Court, for the recovery of over forty thousand acres of farm lands in Harrison, Bourbon, Nicholas and other adjoining counties. The claim is made by some non-resident heirs, and covers land to the value of over a million of dollars."

It is stated that the Baltimore ruffians have just completed a new organization of their "Clubs" for the coming year.

A Children's Home" has been opened in New-Orleans, under Episcopal auspices.

A Boston firm announces the first direct importation of goods from Japan at that port.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* appears in an entire new dress, looking well.

The small-pox has appeared at Chelsea, Mass., and several deaths have occurred.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—Deputy-Sheriff JAMES ROGERS died yesterday at his residence on Pacific-street, after a brief illness.... PHILIP MCGOVERN, a laborer, had his thigh broken yesterday by falling from a building on Eleventh-street to the street. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer [illegible], of the Eighth Precinct.... The Pastime Base Ball Club, of this city, and the Adriatic Club, of Newark, play a return match at the grounds of the former, Bedford, on Monday next.... The Rev. J. [illegible] has been invited to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at [illegible].... Mr. ORRIN REEVES, of Greenport, sent four Spanish mackerel to New-York a few days ago, and received $9 94 for them.... PAUL [illegible] died at Southampton on the 13th inst., aged 95 years.... The Rev. SAMUEL P. [illegible], of New-York, has been invited to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Flushing.

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, on Monday evening. From the various reports sent in we gather the following as the result of the labors of the Society for the last month: Tracts distributed, 1,137; Bibles distributed, 26; Testaments distributed, 4; families visited, 461; stores visited, 55; persons conversed with, 96; meetings held, 20; invitations to attend church, 3; conversions, 1.

ROBBERIES.—A youth, named EDWARD CARNEY, was arrested, yesterday, by Detectives [illegible] and [illegible], for robbing his employer, R. H. [illegible], No. 224 Fulton-st, of $125; $100 of the stolen money was recovered and the accused was committed for examination. The plumbing establishment at No. 297 Fulton-avenue, was robbed, Monday night, of property valued at $300.

THE JOINT BOARD.—An adjourned meeting of the Aldermen and Supervisors will be held on Thursday evening next, to consider the appropriations necessary for carrying on the City Government next year.

CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 25.

Before Judge Lott.

DECISIONS.

The following are decisions in cases tried without a jury:

Sylvester Ley vs. Emile Goulard.—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Peter Schaffer and Harmon Sucken vs. George Remsen, Sheriff of Kings County.—Judgment for defendant, with costs. (Written agreement given.)

John F. Griffen and William E. Bailey vs. George M. Chapman.—Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Anna R. Ludlam vs. Silas Ludlam and others.—Judgment for plaintiff, the testamentary guardians to be allowed their costs.

Charles S. P. Bowles, Assignee, &c., vs. Burdett Stryker and others.—Value of property and damages for detention, &c., assessed in pursuance of stipulation.

The cases and bills of exceptions submitted for settlement, have been settled and left with the Clerk of Kings County for parties making the same.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,
A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,
Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the Highest Merit. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of
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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,
CHARLES READE,
Will be introduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.
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And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the
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GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

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Notice.—We have reduced the price of giving lessons on our Sewing Machines to One Dollar.
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MARRIED.

MITCHELL—HULL.—In Freehold, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, by the Rev. Dr. McLean, CHARLES [illegible] MITCHELL, of White Plains, N. Y., and ISABELLA R. HULL, daughter of John Hull, deceased.

GODFREY—GODFREY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Tuesday, July 26, by the Rev. J. Godfrey, (brother of the bridegroom,) Mr. SAML. B. GODFREY to Miss [illegible], daughter of Edward Godfrey, Esq., of Ridgefield, Conn.

DIED.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 25, of consumption, at her late residence, No. 19 Chestnut st., Mrs. ELIZA HALSEY, wife of Chas. Halsey, aged 51 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church in 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

EMMET.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 25, after a long and painful illness, ANNIE E., only daughter of Thomas Addis and Anna H. Emmet.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

IRVING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 26, MARY W. IRVING, widow of the late Rev. James Irving.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 1st-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WASHBURN.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM D. WASHBURN, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the Old Guard, and Company G., Independence Guard, Capt. Boyle, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Varick place, (Sullivan-st., below Bleecker,) on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TRAISQUE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 26, FRANCOISE, relict of the late Pierre Traisque, aged 62 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner Waverley-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Peter Traisque, and her son-in-law, Garret D. [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 24, of consumption, Mrs. JANE FAIRCHILD, wife of Peter Fairchild, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, No. 247 West 26th-st., without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRADSTREET.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 25, of consumption, MARGARET, wife of John H. Bradstreet.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, DAVID CALDER HENDERSON, aged 30 years.

Friends and acquaintances, as well as the members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 41 York-st., Brooklyn.

WORTHINGTON.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday morning, July 25, WILLIAM, son of W. S. and S. S. Worthington, aged 10 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, in Newtown, at 1 o'clock P. M. N. B.—The young associates of Willie are particularly invited to attend, as buses will be provided for them.

GARREAU.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 23, GABRIEL GARREAU, in the 72d year of his age—a native of Rochelle, France, and for the last 52 years a resident of Philadelphia.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM,
FOR SALE TO-DAY BY
BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 210 Broadway, New-York.
IDYLS OF THE KING,
By ALFRED TENNYSON, D.C.L.,
Poet-Laureate.
1 vol. 16mo. Muslin; elegant.
Price 75 cents.
ALSO
SHELLY MEMORIALS,
FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.
Edited by Lady SHELLY.
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth; elegant.
Price 75 cents.
A large supply on hand. Orders from the country for these and all of TICKNOR & FIELDS' and GOULD & LINCOLN'S publications supplied promptly. Sent also by mail, postage paid, for price named.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC,
DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS, GRAVEL, &c.
Fever and ague chills, weakness, nervousness, are relieved and cured by FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY, medicated with Peruvian bark, juniper and rhubarb, and other remedies.
WEAK, DELICATE NERVOUS FEMALES.
And invalids, generally, are invigorated and strengthened by it. Quart bottles at No. 100 Fulton-st., RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Bowery, No. 333 Broadway. Depot No. 8 Varick-st.

TO TRAVELERS.—UP-TOWN TICKET OFFICE for the sale of tickets to all towns of the Northwest, West and Southwest, open day and evening. Metropolitan Hotel. A. F. [illegible], Agent.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislatures [illegible]
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 331, July 25, 1859.
53, 61, 31, 65, 17, 76, 31, 51, 25, 39, 52, 58.
Class No. 437, July 25, 1859.
26, 17, 32, 71, 60, 14, 36, 14, 75, 27, 11, 9, 50.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 430, July 25, 1859.
78, 1, 50, 71, 23, 47, 12, 10, 61, 2, 36, 4, 28.
Class No. 431, Extra, July 25, 1859.
20, 14, 57, 47, 62, 56, 1, 5, 34, 16, 26, 72.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them, free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

JOHN HOWARD, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION BROKER.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. [illegible] attended to. Address No. [illegible]

NEW-YORK MARBLE COMPANY,
FORTY-SECOND-STREET,
Between 9th and 10th avs., New-York.
(Opposite the Crystal Palace Grounds.)
MANTELS, TABLE-TOPS,
COLUMNS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c.,
Made of SLATE STONE, MARBLEIZED IN IMITATION OF THE CHOICEST IMPORTED MARBLES, VIZ: EGYPTIAN, SIENNA, BROCATELLE, VERD ANTIQUE, RED ANTIQUE, JASPER, PORPHYRY, MOSAIC, PYRENEES, FRENCH [illegible], LISBON, CALIFORNIA, STATUARY, WHITE, ITALIAN and
EVERY OTHER VARIETY NOW IN USE.
Our assortment of PATTERNS is very extensive, comprising ELABORATELY-CARVED, HEAVY-MOULDED, PANELED and PLAIN MANTELS; also, every variety of
TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS.
Our beautiful Marbles have elicited the unqualified commendation of all who have seen or used them.
They RESIST THE ACTION OF OILS AND ACIDS, which deface ordinary Marbles, and withstand a higher degree of heat. Reference is made to all parties having them in use.
MARBLEIZED SLATE STONE MANTELS have been used in Europe and highly approved for the last ninety years, while they have been used in this country more than ten years.
The UNRIVALED BEAUTY, INDESTRUCTIBILITY and AMAZING CHEAPNESS of these Marbles recommend their universal adoption. Our process of converting this Stone into Marble, is by fixing Mineral Colors with powerful heat, these colors (by the use of chemical agents) are absorbed by the stone, and become incorporated into the same.
These Marbles can be shipped to any part of the country, without liability to breakage. Losses on account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for [illegible] per cent. on the cost of the articles, payable in advance.
The attention of ARCHITECTS and HOUSE-BUILDERS is respectfully invited.
E. [illegible], President.
JAMES B. [illegible], Treasurer.
E. DEMING, Superintendent of Manufactory.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
"These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the Lady's Book, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to know that ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are offering to the trade, at reduced prices, a choice stock of Damasks, Delaines, Brocatelles, Gilt Cornices, Gilt and Buff Window Shades, Window Hollands, [illegible], &c. Wholesale and Retail. Window Shades in Stock and Manufactured to order. No. 351 BROADWAY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with advertisers, and their favors promptly inserted in any Newspaper published in the United States or Canada at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR,
[illegible], AND OTHER SOAPS.
A large and full assortment just received, and for sale by
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden lane, New-York.

OLD
CONTINENTAL WHISKY
FOR SALE
BY
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN
No. [illegible]

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen by lamplight. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has never before been exhibited in any way. The former has never appeared so well, and the latter is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

DURYEAS'
MAIZENA.
AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.
THE GREATEST DELICACY OF THE AGE.
MADE FROM THE CHOICEST WHITE CORN,
FOR
BLANC MANGE, BOILED CUSTARD, ICE CREAM, MINUTE PUDDING, &c.
☞ It not only furnishes a valuable addition to the "Bill of Fare," but it is unequaled as an economical and wholesome diet for invalids and infants. For sale at all principal druggists and grocers in the country. Wholesale depot,
No. 166 FULTON-ST., New-York.
Manufactured at Glen Cove, L. I.
WM. DURYEA, Agent.
CAUTION.—"Maizena" being our trade mark, we shall prosecute all parties using the same.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE WAR
ON THE AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.
Owing to the war at present raging gold is now worth
40 PER CENT. PREMIUM
IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
This is equivalent to a reduction of
40 PER CENT. ON THE PRICE OF HUNGARIAN WINES.
We are thereby enabled to give our pure and excellent Clarets and Hocks from $3 75 per dozen upwards. These wines are equal to French Claret [illegible] at $6.
FREUND & [illegible]
No. [illegible]

In Summer when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insects [illegible]
And for our blood, they bore, you know,
And suck it, in [illegible]
But bugs, roaches, 'skeeters—black or [illegible]
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powders chance to light
In their obscure vicinity.
LYON'S POWDER IS HARMLESS TO mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample Flasks, 25 cents [illegible] Beware of imitations [illegible]
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, New-York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR [illegible]
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lard or [illegible]; it has been tested [illegible] E. L. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]
And all Druggists. General Agents.

C [illegible]
COMPOUND CHOLERA CORDIAL.
A pocket remedy of invaluable qualities in the prevention and cure of Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, &c. No household should be without this Medicine. Each bottle is inclosed in a neat box, which renders it also of especial convenience to travelers, to whom it will be found of great benefit in preventing the unpleasant effects often caused by a change of drinking water.
Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors. Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale by W. H. TOWERS, Proprietor, No. 203 Broadway, New-York, which is also the depot for Towers' celebrated
COMPOUND COUGH CREAM.

ICE, ICE, ICE.
[illegible] cents per hundred pounds, or $3 50 per ton, at the depot of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore-st., on and after Friday, July 29.
P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

[illegible]

The Boston Journal denies the story of wholesale desertions from the Charlestown Navy-yard. It says that but three or four such instances have occurred within the last three months.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO SKIRT DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such skirts not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, CHAS. P. COLT,
W. B. & C. E. THOMSON, JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO., J. & W. BECK,
WALLACE & SONS, H. C. McKENNA,
ARMS BROTHERS, FROST & CO.,
J. T. MORAN & CO., G. H. JACOBS & CO.,
C. L. HARDING, JOS. S. WESLEY.
G. H. DOUGHTY,

OSBORNE & VINCENT, OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT, NO. 3?? WARREN-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

In consequence of alteration and repairs, JAMES G. AITKEN Will on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 27, Remove his stock of Mantillas and Millinery Goods to his private residence, No. 38 Greene-st., until which time great inducements Will be given to ladies purchasing Mantillas and Millinery. J. G. AITKEN, No. 3?? Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, begs to inform purchasers of Mourning Goods that, in consequence of the great increase of business, he is obliged to make extensive alterations for the Fall Trade, which compels him to sell the balance of his choice and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a tremendous sacrifice.
[illegible] yards English Bareges at .... 12½ cents.
[illegible] yards French Mousline at .... 12½ cents.
[illegible] yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at ... 12½ cents.
[illegible] yards Best English Calicoes at .... 10 cents.
[illegible] yards Fine Challies, in Black and Second Mourning, at .... 12½ cents.
[illegible] yards desirable Traveling Dress Goods at .... 12½ cents.
[illegible] yards Lupin's Bombazines at .... 75 cents.
[illegible] yards French Ginghams, very fine, at ... 12½ cents.
[illegible] yards Spanish Bareges, 1½ and 2 yards wide, at a great sacrifice.
2,000 Barege Robes at half price.
300 Grenadine Robes, double skirts, as much below cost.
500 Grenadines and other Summer Shawls at a great loss.
[illegible] yards Pine-apple Crapes, a new material, at an immense loss.
Also, Bonnets, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c., &c.
Observe! W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Users of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in combination with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 21; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring [illegible]; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $9, 12 at $11, and 15 spring at $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 251 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS OF MRS. PARTINGTON'S NEW BOOK, KNITTING WORK, Are obliged to delay its publication till WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

This course has been rendered necessary by the large orders received from the trade from all parts of the United States, completely exhausting our first edition, and rendering necessary the printing of a second edition, before the work can be presented to the public. Our advance orders at the present time amount to nearly 25,000 COPIES, and orders are being received by every mail. As an evidence of the opinion of the booksellers in different parts of the country relative to this book, we present the following from among the many orders received:

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1859.
Messrs. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please send us, as soon as ready, 500 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book, and oblige Yours, &c., J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1859.
Messrs. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please increase our order for Mrs. Partington's "Knitting Work" to 500 copies. Our orders from our customers for the book come in quite fast. Truly yours, SHELDON & CO.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1859.
Messrs. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—We shall want 100 copies of your new book by Mrs. Partington, when ready. Send per steamer, and oblige Yours respectfully, HENRY TAYLOR.

COLUMBUS, July 15, 1859.
GENTLEMEN: You may send us, just as soon as ready, 100 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book. Its sale promises to be quite large with us. Yours truly, FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.

We shall be able to publish by the date now specified—August 3—when we shall be ready to furnish the numerous orders received, and any others that we may receive by that time, without further delay.

BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE, Publishers, Boston.

From the Saturday Review.

A striking and original story; a work of genius and sensibility.

A LOST LOVE. BY ASHFORD OWEN. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper. Price, 25 cents. Published this day, by E. J. CROWEN, No. 3?? Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC [illegible]

[illegible]

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.— [illegible]

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROAD IRON.—[illegible] TONS ERIE PATTERN, 56 to 58 pounds per lineal yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO., No. 2?? Water-st.

B[illegible] COPPER, SPELTER [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING. THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE. Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles. NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT, And warranted water-tight. Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 3?? Fulton-st., Brooklyn. LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other can do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; would do plain sewing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 215 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the [illegible].

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE [illegible], of pleasing address and good [illegible], a situation as housekeeper or nursery governess. No objection to go any distance. Any party requiring such will find the applicant an acquisition. The best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 3?? [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waiting or seamstress and nurse; best of references; no objection to country. Call at No. 5?? Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; if required, has no objection to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 1?? West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUATION as good cook; understands the business well; can make excellent pastry and bread; is a good washer and ironer, and will assist in it if required; has good reference. Call at No. 2?? Madison-st., from 10 to 4, for three days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Does fluting and shirt ironing neatly. Also a cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $7 and $8. Call at No. 2?? East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE AND TIDY girl; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 2?? Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a superior washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork. Apply at No. 4?? Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country. Best City or country reference. Call at No. 77 West 23th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, HARD-WORKING girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook and baker, and a splendid getter-up of linens; is well recommended; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 4?? Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 154 East 19th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2?? East 16th-st., five doors from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 210 West 30th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other up-stair work and assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 2?? West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 31st-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, with good City references. Apply at No. 680 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman, whose babe is just four months old. Call at No. 60 6th av., second floor.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHOSE customers are now in the country, wishes a few more customers; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's clothing; would go out by the day or week. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 19th-st., eight doors to the right from 6th-av.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who is a competent coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener and can do any kind of farm work; his wife is a good cook, and makes the best butter in market; both can be highly recommended; have no children; will be found deserving and faithful. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RELIABLE young man as gardener, on a gentleman's place; is in every respect competent in hot houses, vineries, fruit trees, &c., as also vegetable gardening; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; would be willing to make himself generally useful; has the most satisfactory references for character and competency. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, of extensive experience in laying out new grounds and all improvements, and well acquainted with greenhouse plants and grapes; 16 years in the vicinity of New-York; the most satisfactory City reference; 7 years on a first-class place. A note addressed to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 125 Times Office will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; has from a boy been used to the care of horses, and is a careful and competent driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. For sobriety, industry and ability refers to his last employer; will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; both fully understand their business and can give reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. H., Box No. 2?? Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady, active, middle-aged man, who perfectly understands his business; is single and free from any incumbrance; will try to give satisfaction; has no objection to a country situation; has lived one year and six months in his last place. Address E. M., at Mr. Corwin's, 3?? Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, as waiter; has three years' City reference from his last place; no objection to the country; he will be found willing and obliging; is an excellent hand at keeping plate in order, and will go with the carriage. Call at No. 2?? 6th-av. near 2?d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; can groom and care horses well; not long in this country; has a good idea of grocery and liquor business; can write well; will take small wages till he proves himself deserving; will be found faithful to his employer, and willing to put hands to any work. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; would have no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman of great experience; he is a single man, and understands his business thoroughly; can produce the best of City reference from gentlemen in this City. Address A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 4?? Canal-st. No objections to any part of the country.

WANTED—A FRENCH WAITER, OF RESPECTABLE family, and good education, who perfectly understands his business, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to the country. Speaks English and German, and can give the best of City references. Address E. M., No. 2? City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman as coachman and gardener; has practical experience in both branches, and is not afraid of work; has two years' recommendation to that effect. A note addressed to W. S., Box No. 2?? Times Office, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN ROYCE, No. 7? Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT GARDENER and farmer, who is willing to make himself generally useful, together with his wife, without incumbrance, a situation together on a gentleman's place. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thorough practical man; is a married man; has been many years in this country. Can give satisfactory references. Address T., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 6? White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard from all engaged either by calling or a note addressed to F. E., No. 21 East 1?th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. Y., Box No. 2?? Times Office.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG man wants a situation on a farm where he can make it a home and learn the business, with a small compensation. Address FARMER, Box No. 1?? New-York Times Office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHO is at leisure after 3 P. M., desires a set of books to keep, or any other work of that description; can translate French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German. Address U. D., Box No. 2,?40 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman in a wholesale, commission or publishing house; the advertiser has an extensive acquaintance in Western New-York, and extending through the Western States to Chicago, and from St. Louis to St. Paul, and can influence a large goods or groceries trade. Has the best of City references. Address G. L. R., Box No. 2?? Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENTEEN years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of F. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class practical young man, (late of Boston,) who thoroughly understands his business in the greenhouse, hot house, vinery, vegetables and grapes. Five years reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 5?0 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND HARDWORKING young man, a situation; he is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 3?? Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITUATION by a respectable Protestant man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in both departments; can be seen for two days at No. 1?? 4th-av., near 12th-st. Call on or address T. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and assist in a garden; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has lived with his last employer three years. Address M. W., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of good habits, with good references; he understands the laying out of new grounds, also gardening in its various branches. Address B. B. P., until engaged, at Prof. Mapes', No. 134 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box 2?? Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper, in a private family, residing in the country through the Summer, and in the City in the Winter; must be in every way competent, and a member of a Protestant Church. A person desiring such a situation may find a comfortable home and fair compensation by addressing Mr. or Mrs. J. C., Station A, Spring-st Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY (Scotch preferred) as companion to a lady, and to take the charge of a little boy five years old. She must be of a pleasant, cheerful disposition, willing to make herself generally useful, and remain in the country all the year round. Apply at the Astor House (ladies' entrance, corner Vesey-st. and Broadway) from 8 to 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN EXTENSIVE jewelry-store; one perfectly conversant with the business in all its parts; none other will answer; and who can furnish undoubted references as to capacity and integrity. Address JEWELRY-STORE, Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY—A MAN AND wife. The man must understand farming and the care of horses. The woman to cook, wash and iron and take charge of a dairy. Apply at No. 16 Spruce-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A KNOWLEDGE of book-keeping, who can give the best references, willing to commence on a small salary, and a good chance for advancement. Address F. E. H., Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $300 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—SALESMEN—THREE OR FOUR GOOD salesmen, who can influence a good Southern trade, are wanted in a first-class hat and straw goods house. Address, with real name and reference, SOUTHERN TRADE, Box No. 1?? Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—A WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY. MUST be a strong, healthy woman, with an abundant supply of milk. Good references required. Call at No. 32 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK TO GO SOUTH; ONE thoroughly acquainted with the drug business will be required. Address, with references, Box No. 3,575 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, GARDENER AND TWO FARM laborers; none but Protestants need apply. The gardener should be a married man, without children, unless small. Apply at Room No 13, Park-row.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP FOR SEWING VESTS. Apply at No. 1?3 Elizabeth-st., in the yard, to C. FOX.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and do general housework. Apply this day, between 10 and 12, at No. 661 4th st., near Avenue D.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family, in Jamaica, Long Island. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, 5? Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. E. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Academic year commences Sept. 7. For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees. PO'KEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers; unsurpassed in music and painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks. Opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 930 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED in teaching drawing, German, and first-class music teacher, would like to meet with a few more pupils; also wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would like the advantages of a teacher at home, in exchange for a good room and board. Address M. B., No. 160 East 14th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars, may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement on very moderate terms. He refers to the parents of his present pupils, who leave for Europe in a few days. Address SIGMA, Box No. 109 Times Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Schools supplied with teachers and professors for any department. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, William Hall & Son, Faculty, Amherst College. Teachers of Music (Vocal Institute) wanted; See to-day's *Tribune*. SMITH & WOODMAN.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF forming a reengagement as daily governess. Her qualifications are French, (grammatically and conversationally,) Italian, music and the requisite branches of a sound English education. Address L. H., Station F., New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING the Classics, and also the French and German languages, Music, &c., desires an engagement. Testimonials of character and abilities of the highest order given. Address TUTOR, care Box No. 4,103, Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE IN A SCHOOL near New-York. An excellent chance for a young man with some little ready means. For particulars call at RAYNOR'S book store, No. 76 Bowery.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruits and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 3?? Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 5?? Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 6?? Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 2?7 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STOOLS, STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 1?? Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, cots, &c., at No. 1?? [illegible] between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 30 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 20 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs.; except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th-av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUTTER, No. 1?? Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT VALUABLE DOCK property fronting on the East River, Brooklyn E. D., with a bulkhead and deep water. Frontage of 2?? feet, including the premises lately occupied by Mr. De Burg, chemist, with all the buildings thereon, and a forty horse power steam engine. Also, all those premises known as the Washington Hotel and Garden, adjoining the 10th-st. Ferry Company's premises, and fronting on First-st. and Kent av. Apply to JOHN FORGIE, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 3 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY brick house No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn: house 26x55, with all modern improvements. Lot 26x100. Apply to B. B. Blydenburgh, No. 6? Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, No. 8 Horatio-st.; nine rooms, Croton, bath, gas fixtures, portable heater, court yard and iron railing. Inquire of GEO. W. JAQUES, No. 6 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 1?? 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, OF SIX ACRES, at Tivoli, fronting the range of the Catskill Mountains, with extended views both up and down the river, and unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. The house is octagon, with wings, two stories and attic; also, stone stable and coach-house, ice house, &c., &c., and large new gardener's dwelling-house, in a commanding position. The garden and grounds contain fruit of the choicest kinds, and excellent water. The situation of Tivoli is an important one, all the trains stopping there, and a telegraph office at the station. There is an Episcopal Church and other places of worship in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to Mr. ELMENDORF, on the premises; or to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment. Situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, of about 40 acres of good land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements; the tenant houses, stable, barn, henery and ice-house filled are all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., carriage, wagon, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction room No. 158 Broadway.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat in the town of Lewisborough, Westchester County, N. Y., containing 38 acres of land, two houses, new barn, &c.; two good orchards of choice fruit, with a stream of running water through the yard, suitable for a fountain; the situation 3½ miles east from Golden's Bridge, Hudson River Railroad, and one mile west from Lake Wacabuc. The purchaser can likewise have the grain on the ground, stock, farming utensils, &c., if required. Conveyance can be had at the dépôt to and from the premises at any time. Purchasers are invited to inspect this property before they decide elsewhere. Inquire of Mr. JONAH KNAPP, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUME, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from Aug. 1 to May, 1860, a beautiful cottage and eight lots of ground, situated at Washington Heights, 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; house contains drawing-room, 22x17; dining-room, 22x16; kitchen and large pantry on first floor, and five bedrooms on second floor; fine shade trees and lawn, seven minutes walk from station or steamboat landing; rent of house and grounds $450 per annum; house furnished $600 per annum, or the furniture will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 3,871 Post Office, or JAS. SCOTT, No. 51 Exchange-place, (basement office.)

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from dépôt, with dwelling-house 40x34, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 20 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, with two lots of ground. Consists of a new 2½-story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels, gas pipes, &c., &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground. The Summer residence of the late John R. Powers. It is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Springs and Hotels. Immediate possession given. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite the United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,525—A NEAT TWO-story frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, with eight rooms and kitchen, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; fare 50 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light; water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING 8 rooms, half an acre of ground connected, with shade and fruit trees; beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Carthage landing; boat and cars daily. Price, $1,300. Inquire of C. PARSONS, No. 30 Beekman st.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND basement cottage, with quarter of an acre of garden, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, will be sold on easy terms if applied for soon. Corner of 3d-av. and 6th-st., Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 23d st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 23d st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Dépôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out-buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. There are two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy. Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 54 South-st., New-York.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS OF EVERY description for sale, one of 150 acres in Westchester County, large house, barn, fruit, and a fine mill seat; a splendid country seat of 24 acres, large house, well shaded, well watered, &c., near Paterson, N. J.; one of 50 acres, large house and outbuildings, choice fruit, &c., near West Bloomfield, N. J., price $6,000. Also 60 farms to exchange for City or Brooklyn property. Farms from 20 to 300 acres; prices from $1,500 to $9,000. For particulars, call on A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 2?1 Broadway.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA LANDS FOR SALE. —The advertiser has 160 acres in Wisconsin and 3?? acres in Iowa, choice lands, selected many years ago with great care will sell on easy terms, or will exchange for desirable real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 3?? Broadway. The first lot is 25x?? feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a basement on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 3?? Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 3?? Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 2?0 West 19th-st.; the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $575 per annum. Apply at No. 2?? West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 1?0 WILLIAM-ST.; 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 20 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 2?? William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 1? Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st.; entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 4? East 2?d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. ?? Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 710 BROADWAY, CONTAINING 23 spacious rooms suitable for business purposes, or would be let as a boarding house. For terms, &c., apply to G. W. CHESTERMAN, No. 3? Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET AT CHEAP rent, suitable for any mechanical purpose, as there is abundant light to it. The room is 35 feet long by 15 feet wide, in the rear of No. 25 Greenwich st. Apply, for rent, &c., on the premises. ROBERT WALKER.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with dry sub cellar, suitable for any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 1?6 Broadway.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 1?? Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a four-story high stoop or basement house, unfurnished, between 10th and 36th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $1,500. Answers, giving directions, location, &c., to be addressed to Box No. 4,2?8 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSE—IF PARTLY FURNISHED no objection—near Union-square, between 14th and 20th sts., for professional business; or the subscriber would be glad to take part of a house in a respectable family; unexceptionable references given. Address E. S. T., Union-square Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!
BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 4?7 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50.
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling from $1 to $3.
Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $5, selling from
25 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to E. THORLEY, dépôt No. 1?? Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 6? Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 2 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. States in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer, and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 66 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FORREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FORREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account. JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal. JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND safe, about 3 feet high, and 1 or 2 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, size, (inside and out,) &c., &c., JOHN E. HOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES PWERTHEM, Manufacturer, No. 6? Maiden-lane, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER makers' water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, fly covers, &c., at BROWN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 6? Maiden-lane.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit. WM. S. MURRAY, No. 21 John-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

TO UNDERTAKERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A splendid hearse and double harness (new) will be sold cheap. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 3?6 Broome-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS. MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE. By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL. By E. H. VANDERLIP & Son.
VERMONT HOUSE. By GORDON M. BARON.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy. For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed. There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water. Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices. Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Rail-road. Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS—Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 3?7 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Persons seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private Summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 1, North River. JOHN H. ENYARD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

RETIREMENT—CHANGE TO DRY, COOL mountain air, romantic scenery, bathing, soft pure water, amply shaded play-grounds, airy rooms, good food—enough of it. Address a letter, Plainfield, N. J. Reference—J. Davidson, No. 23 Murray-st.; Wm. Allen, No. 43 Chambers st.; J. Myers, No. 4? Broadway.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure board for the month of August, in a farm house or village residence convenient of access to and from the City every day. Address G., Box No. 1?? Post-office.

FAMILIES WISHING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and an excellent table at Mrs. Van Rensselaer's, on the banks of the river at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the dépôt. Further information may be obtained at No. 4? Cliff-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FURNISHED—ONE hour's distance by railroad from New-York. Address for one week, COUNTRY RETREAT, Box No. 1??, Times office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY HAVING A LARGE brown-stone front house, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Dinner at 6. Gas, bath, &c. References strictly required. Piano at use. Apply at No. 1?1 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN NEW-YORK, AND one in Brooklyn, having rooms to spare, would accommodate a few first-class gentlemen, on terms from $12 50 to $25 per week, for which reference is made to O. HOLDEN, Esq., office No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained at No. ?? East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 4?, 4? AND 4? EAST BROADWAY, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 1?? Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, not above Peekskill, for a gentleman and his wife, nurse and child. Two large rooms required. Address, stating location and terms, R., Box No. 1,5?0 Post office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—VERY desirable rooms and board may be had on reasonable terms at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—ANY GENTLEMAN and wife, who are desirous of having a permanent, pleasant and good home, in a small private family, and who feel willing to remunerate for such accommodations, can have a large and spacious room and bed-room with plenty of closet room in a first-class house in an unexceptionable neighborhood on west side of town, near stages and railroad, and not more than twenty minutes' walk from Chambers-st. Terms not less than $?? per week, including gas. Those not willing to pay that need not apply. Address Box 3,082 Post-office, with real name for two days, as no others will be answered.

NO. 30 LAIGHT STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without Board, for gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. This is a very desirable location, being opposite St. John's Park, the boarders having the privilege of the same.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. House first-class, location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, of unexceptionable character, wishes full board—dinner in the middle of the day—and a small chamber in a private family, in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. and Broadway. Address, immediately, Box No. ?,?11 New-York Post-office.

NO. 1?? TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT boarders, willing to accommodate a single gentleman with a spare room and partial board, may hear of an opportunity by addressing B., Box No. 3?? Post Office; will furnish references, and pay a fair price for satisfactory accommodation.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on second-story, with breakfast and tea, to a few gentlemen. References required. Gas and bath in the house, at No. 6? Amity-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th-st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 48th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinance of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall so use, kill or slaughter in any slaughter-house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter-house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 12, 1859.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 1?, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, June 1?, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of animals, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 1st article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of [illegible] & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.

jy6-law10wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of July, 1859.

WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the offices of JAMES C. ROE, No. 6 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1859.

FORETTE MAHLMANN, Administratrix.

ap6-law6mW

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 1? tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner; she is in complete order, ship-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week at H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 1?? [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH [illegible] "Human Frailty" [illegible] "TRIESEMAR" [illegible] Price 25 cents. [illegible]
F. G. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MAN- [illegible] "TRIESEMAR" [illegible] Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches [illegible] No. 124 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. [illegible]
F. G. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY. [illegible] WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES [illegible] $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Vesey-st., No. 189 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 610 Broadway; Ruper, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES E. HAMMOND, M. D., [illegible] continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, [illegible] at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. [illegible] Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNTER'S [illegible] — [illegible] the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the [illegible] Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. — Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, [illegible] at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it." — *Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE. — This delightful and positive [illegible] DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE. — DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. [illegible] No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 3, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED. — DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above over 30 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B. — Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 6½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD. — DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE. [illegible] C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. [illegible]

DR. WARD, NO. 438 BROADWAY, PER- [illegible] Office, No. 438 Broadway. Perfectly private, and no [illegible]

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL [illegible] office corner of Houston and Crosby (No. 188 Crosby) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. — EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Companion, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 26 West 24th-st., New-York.

WARD'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. — THIS [illegible] Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and [illegible] For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible] New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD. — CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE. — Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the only one [illegible] Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 269 Broadway; and No. 160 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WARD'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. — CAUTION! — The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have [illegible] in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. — Pain and loss of teeth [illegible] by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs [illegible] VINCENT [illegible] No. 466 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

DENTISTRY. — WANTED — A SITUATION OR AN interest with a first-class dentist, by a man that has had twelve years experience, and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the profession. Can give [illegible] Address H. C. S., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the doors, glass, sashes, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 15, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. [illegible] The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PASTURAGE FOR TWENTY HORSES. — [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 12, 1859. — The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amount of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CREDITS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 33 Pine-st.,
Great Western Building, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 18, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 19, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE. — AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached, viz.: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 480 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.
For further information inquire of the subscriber.
Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next.
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, NO 54 William-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE. — THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST August next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE. — A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE. — THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 25, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY. — NOTICE. — The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTAIN certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 21 September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND. — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New-York, July 12, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. — TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. — NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859. — NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. — Interest Coupons of the 3d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av. cor. 9th-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND. — THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 Wall st. New York, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST. — THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND. — OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1859. — A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — No. 8 Wall-st., New-York — New-York, July 6, 1859. — DIVIDEND NOTICE. — The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK — NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859. — The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE. — THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Aug. 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859. — A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 8.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 181 companies, and nearly $25,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK — NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1859. — The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 8th of July.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York, July 25, 1859. — A dividend of (5) Five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN — ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C., makes advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 132 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 26.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on real estate adjacent to Central Park, worth $7,000. Address Box No. 26, Times Office. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 19, 1859. — The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL — $500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
New-York, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.
At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES EASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LOBUT,	THOMAS S. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
WM. A. SALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G. BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,

LAWRENCE TURNURE.
And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, July 28,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 67 Pineapple-st., between Henry and Hicks-sts., Brooklyn.
Household furniture — Painted bed-room set, 10 pieces; toilet sets, engravings, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, extension do., dinner and tea sets, glass ware, &c., 3-ply ingrain carpets and oil cloths, cook-stove and fixtures, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property corner of Washington and York sts.; two houses, Nos. 52 and 54 Newark-av.; one house, No. 22 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of Bay, Prospect and Harsimus, on South 8th-st. At the foot of this 100-feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses-st., New-York, by December. Also, 4 lots on Jersey-av. and South 3d-st. See bills, at No. 166 Vesey-st., or of J. H. BROAS, No. 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No. 75 Montague-st., Jersey City.

JOHN J. BENNIS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE — At the private dwelling, No. 62 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock. Rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor and chamber suites, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpet, lace curtains, hair mattresses, bedding of all kinds. Also, at commencement of sale, a very large assortment of nursery, *basement and kitchen furniture. Terms cash. All goods* must be removed in 24 hours after said sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE. — M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, gilt frame pier-glasses, bookcases, extension dining-tables, marble-top sideboards, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, oil paintings, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, sofas, chairs, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT Sales-room, No. 33 Nassau st., at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, July 27, a large invoice of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY, CHAINS, LOCKETS, RINGS, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a retail store, removed for convenience. Will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) ASSIGNEE'S SALE, BY ORDER OF P. PHILLIPS. — Household furniture at public auction, at the residence No. 84 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.: Piano forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, velvet carpets, French lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, elegant etagères, bookcase, &c., on THIS DAY, July 27, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS — RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a very choice catalogue of boots and shoes, direct from the manufacturers. Samples will be open for inspection on morning of sale.

PELL & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A marble-yard in Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in Water-st., near Fulton ferry, consisting of slabs of Vermont marble of various sizes.
Also, at 10½ A. M., at No. 87 State-st., Sheriff's sale of furniture, parlor, chamber and kitchen.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SELLS THIS DAY ALL THE CONTENTS of the private residence No. 20 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing about 400 lots of furniture, carpets, looking glasses, paintings, crockery and glassware, all nearly new and in perfect order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Davis, No. 56 Beekman st. Prime, fresh assortment of serviceable goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. — A gentleman of considerable mercantile experience will leave next week for Central America, and intends to be absent about ninety days; he would like to be commissioned for the introduction of new and useful articles of merchandise. Through his extensive acquaintance in that part of the country he would be able to sell largely and establish reliable agencies for manufacturers of such goods as are suited to that market, for which a reasonable commission will be charged; undoubted guarantee for a faithful performance of trust will be given. For interview, address CHARLES KNAPP, or call during the week, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 148 Lexington-av. N. B. — The attention of sewing machine and hoop and skeleton skirt manufacturers is directed to the above advertisement.

$2,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN BUSINESS. — The advertiser wants occupation. He is a young, active and industrious man, with considerable business experience; has a good reputation; the best of references, and would invest the above amount in the purchase of the whole or an interest in an established and paying respectable business in this City, which would secure to him a reasonably remunerative employment. Agents need not reply. Address or call on BUSINESS, No. 71 McDougal-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $6,000, OR upwards, in a manufactory of staple articles of ready sale for cash. The business is well-established, and can double its capital annually; or the present owner will sell out, if preferred. Direct, with real name and address, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

A SMALL, SELF-INKING HAND-PRESS FOR $30 — So simple that a child can operate it. Parties wishing to secure exclusive rights to manufacture, sell or use, can see them in operation at the cheap Job Printing office, No. 278 Broadway. An interest in this valuable patent, and also in a superior cylinder press, can be secured on advantageous terms.

FOR SALE — TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS — THE old-established meat, fish, pork and poultry market in the City of Brooklyn, doing a good business, with horse, cart and harness and fixtures all complete, suitable for the business, with a two-years' lease, at a low rent. Inquire on the premises, of P. G. VAN VOORHIS, corner of Myrtle and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS. — A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

WANTED — A PARTNER, SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $5,000 to $10,000, in commission machinery business. Facilities for extending the business are unusual. Address WILCOX, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY — A PHOTOgraphic and Ambrotype Gallery. Inquire at No. 161 Bowery, third floor.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 23, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are the spacious ones, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $90, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her at the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
O. E. HIND,
BELL, THURMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B. — The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangrouis.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE — From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia..........$2 0
Cabin to Cape May..........3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........1 00
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST — VIA CHARLESTON, S. C. — Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$8
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	25 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE succeeds on Saturday, July 30.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA. — The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, July 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH. — THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, FREDERICK CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 15; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, [illegible]
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 25 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES. — FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE — JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (Direct,) AND BRANCH PORT. — The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE — JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. — The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22..........12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*.)	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*.)
5:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26..........12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NEW LINE DAILY. — THE STEAMER CROTON having been put in good order, will commence running to Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and North Port, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, leaving New-York for the above places, every afternoon at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River. Returning, will leave North Port, at 5 o'clock A. M.; Cold Spring, 6 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 6½ A. M., and Lloyd's Dock, 6½ A. M. Fare to North Port, 50 cents; Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Lloyd's Dock, 25 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) — Fare 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 1½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT — FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY — STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE.
Capt. [illegible] Capt. Moore.
LEAVE
[illegible]
Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st., each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK. — THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS. — This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply for through tickets at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL. — The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. Raymond, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M. and 5 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M. and return at 2 P. M., for the cheap fare of 10 cents each way.

NOTICE — A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6¾; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7:25; Hastings 7:35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH. — The light drafted steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, July 27, 3 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 3½ P. M.

Kerr's old established Express by this boat.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON. — The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS. — The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven train.

PORT JEFFERSON, STONEY BROOK AND NORTHPORT. — The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier No. 29 East River, for the above places July 26, at 11 A. M.; 28th at 11 A. M.; 30th, at 12 M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN. — THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE. — STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare — cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY. — Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M. — White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. — White Plains.
3:30 P. M. — Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M. — Mail Train — Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains — 5:20 A. M.
White Plains — 5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge — 6:40 and 8:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany — 11:30 A. M. — Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. — ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY — Connecting at New-Hampton, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT — Commencing May 23, 1859. — Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 7:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. — FROM JULY 8, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A.M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:30, 10 A. M. and 1, 3:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M., at 15 cents to New-York by 34th-st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH. — CHANGE OF DAY. — THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD — FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY — Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS. — Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad, leaving Chambers at 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT — LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER — Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning — arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4:30 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS — SHARON SPRINGS. — Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY — For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, [illegible] &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:35 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber, respecting an accident he saw some time ago, is requested to call on C. W. SANFORD, No. 3 Tryon-row.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
FORTY-THIRD NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27,
LALLA ROOKH,
After which
TEMPTATION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager [illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27.
The Drama, in three acts, of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Managers [illegible]
The great and renowned
RAVELS,
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
And their extraordinary Company, with the celebrated young danseuse [illegible] from Italy,
MLLE. [illegible]
Will commence a short engagement on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1859.

NATIONAL THEATER.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
TUESDAY EVENING, July 26,
DREAM SPECTRE;
[illegible]
Harry [illegible] Mr. W. M. [illegible]
After which the drama entitled
ZARAH.
Concluding with the performance of the
THE MAGIC BELL.

BOWERY THEATER.
THE GREAT LEDGER DRAMA
THIS EVENING, July 27,
The performance will commence with Mrs. Southworth's beautiful Drama of
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Concluding with
THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATER, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HOUSES CROWDED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27,
LAST NIGHT OF BUCKLEY'S
BURLESQUE OF THE OPERA OF
IL TROVATORE.
Don't fail to see it. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THIRD WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, JULY 27,
CONCERT AND SOIRÉE DANSANTE.
Admittance 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. — WYMAN'S FAREWELL WEEK! — On which occasion as a grand coup d'état in necromancy, he will perform some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed in the practice of the mysterious arts of diablerie and magic! He will not promise exactly to restore the dead to life, nor yet engage, in so many words, to make spirit voices audible to earthly ears; but he will do innumerable other feats, equally incomprehensible and amusing. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-serpents. Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS — Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. [illegible]

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City — the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BANJO. — LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR instrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had many years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sounding-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and durable. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and prolongs their vibrations on the sounding board. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at [illegible] W. HALL & SONS,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the first musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) [illegible] W. A. KING, W. MASON, [illegible] A. H. WOOD, [illegible]
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, &c.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $[illegible]. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. — Improved new scale 7-octave, [illegible]
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. — Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to every required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st., also at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

$200 FOR A RICHLY-CARVED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, full iron plate, full overstrung bass, most beautiful tone, best City maker, and warranted for two years from purchase. Can be seen at the furniture packing establishment [illegible]
N. B. — Will be boxed for shipping if desired.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. — SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $60 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. [illegible] No. 486 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 128 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

A GOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano to be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner leaves the City within a week. Call immediately at No. [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS. — PERSONS DESIROUS OF TAKING a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 9 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy; returning, leaves Keyport at 1 P. M., and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

BLUE FISH — ROCKAWAY — BLUE FISH. — The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Pier No. 4 North River at 8½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. This boat runs regularly and takes the place of the *Iolas.* Fare 50 cents. [illegible] A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION. — THE large and commodious steamers SOUTH AMERICA or RIP VAN WINKLE and OCEAN BIRD, with Barges, for Charter a very few places. Also, for Sale, you will find Steamboats in good running order, capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Apply to GEO. T. STAGG, Agent, foot Robinson st.; pier No. 27 N. R.

EXCURSIONS. — THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 46 South-st., corner of Pine.

EXCURSIONS. — THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, with or without barges, may be chartered for excursions, on application to N. T. WILSON, No. 193 West-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, [illegible]
PATENT BEADED-BILL CAP,
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 25 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling — done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE [illegible]
[illegible]

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
A. [illegible]

A New Crop in Kentucky.

Among the staples of Kentucky [illegible] the Cincinnati Gazette gives an account of the [illegible] of the blackberry crop in Kentucky the present season:

[illegible]

A Female in Male Clothing.

On Friday of last week two individuals, calling themselves Jack and Charlie, made their appearance in Cumberland, Pa., and while sauntering through that town the latter attracted much attention—appearance, voice and manner seeming to indicate that he could not justly claim to be of the sterner sex. His companion, Jack, had drunk very freely, and became boisterous in a saloon, incurring the displeasure of the bar-keeper, who compelled him to leave. Charlie immediately followed, having been advised by some one that "she" had better leave too, and, as he reiterated, declared that he was no "she." Shortly afterwards Jack was arrested on the street for swearing. Charlie became indignant at this, declared a "knock down" would be the consequence, and that he would "stay" with Jack under any circumstances. Both Jack and Charlie were arrested, and complaint having been made by a constable, the magistrate was about to commit them to prison. Charlie became boisterous, threatened all sorts of violence with different kinds of weapons, and was finally searched. Nothing dangerous was found on his person, or with which he could execute his threats. Jack and Charlie went to prison, and there being some doubts of the sex of Charlie, the jailor considered it his duty to make an investigation. The regalia of the Daughters of Malta was found in her possession, and the fact was disclosed that he was a woman. She gave [illegible] It would appear that she was born and raised in the town of Somerset, in this State. Her name is Matilda [illegible], and she is about 24 years of age. About [illegible] years ago Dan Rice's Circus was in Somerset. Her father, who is a blacksmith, did considerable horseshoeing for the circus, and from the visits of Dan Rice to the shop, she became acquainted with him. Rice endeavored to get her brother to travel with him, but he refused. He then, she alleges, persuaded her to accompany him, and up to a short period she has been in his employ. She donned male attire from the time she started, and has been wearing it ever since. Her occupation in the circus was equestrianism and vaulting, and no doubt she figured among Rice's "stars" as "the celebrated [illegible]." She says she is not the only female in male attire traveling with circuses in this country. Of course she is rough in speech, and from her degrading and brutal associations seems to have lost all respect for the proprieties of her sex.

The Campaign in Iowa.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 25.

We have the most cheering intelligence from our political friends in Iowa. The campaign has opened under the most favorable auspices, and there is every reason to believe that the Republican ticket will be elected by a larger majority than has ever before been given in that State. Not only are old Republicans coming up to the work with their wonted zeal and determination, but we hear of important accessions to the Republican ranks in every county from which we have advices. Among the most important of these are Col. Samuels and Major E. W. [illegible]. Both of these gentlemen have long been recognized as among the ablest and most influential leaders of the Democracy in that State. They have been driven from the party by its intensely Pro-Slavery character, and are now doing good service for Republicanism. [illegible]

The Buchanan Movement.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

It is remarkable to see how coldly the patent [illegible] receive the proposition made by the [illegible] to have J. B. nominated for President [illegible]

"We alone are responsible for the article regarding Mr. Buchanan, which, neither in any way of his Cabinet had any knowledge of previous to its appearance in the Post."

It is to be hoped also that Judge Black did not write the precious article. But the Post being the political author and original composer of the proposition to run J. B. a second time, let no one attempt to rob it of the glory. And let us beg, too, that a few more Democratic journals come forward to sustain the proposition, and thus add glory to the Post and do honor to Pennsylvania's "favorite son." J. B. should try to remember [illegible]

[illegible] At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania an act was passed [illegible] "Military Academy," to be located [illegible] County. [illegible] Board of seven Trustees. The Governor of the State is made the Commander-in-chief, and is authorized to appoint an annual Board of Visitors, whose duty is to examine into and report upon the condition of the institution, [illegible] Board of Visitors who annually examine at West Point. Schools of this kind have grown into great favor in the Southern States, and there most of their best schools and academies are conducted upon military principles. The same system was attempted some years ago in this State, by Captain Partridge, but it did not meet with much success, the mass of the population believing it to be more useful to instruct their children in the arts of peace than those of war, the Quaker feeling upon that subject operating to predominate. The proposed institution may be more successful than the other attempts, as the great war in Europe may have the effect of bringing the youth of this country to pay more attention to military science.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Eclipse of the Sun Next Friday.

A partial eclipse of the sun will be visible in this City on Friday next, at 5:26 P. M. The duration of the eclipse in this latitude will be nearly an hour. The following information concerning the event is contributed to the Boston Traveller by Mr. Robert Treat Paine:

The latitude of the moon at the time of the conjunction or new moon will, however, be so great, that there where the eclipse is the largest (in latitude 63° north, longitude 10½° west) only one-half of the sun will be obscured. In the city of St. John's, N. F., the magnitude of the eclipse will be nearly 5, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., 4 digits, in Boston, 2¾, and in New-York 2¼; but under and southwest of a line drawn from the southeast corner of Georgia to the northwest of Missouri, the moon will apparently pass above the sun, and there will not be any eclipse whatever.

The duration of the obscuration greatly varies: at Halifax it will be 75½ minutes; in Boston, 64¾; New-York, 59¾; Washington about 39; Chicago about 42; Charleston, 24; and at Savannah and St. Louis only about a quarter of an hour; and at the three last places the impression on the sun will probably be too small to be seen without the aid of a telescope.

Moreover, if the times of the beginning at the fourteen places mentioned below are reduced to that of our first meridian, (Greenwich,) it will be seen that the eclipse will not begin later in places more easterly, as is usual, but the reverse. Thus in Greenwich time the beginning will take place at New-York at 10 hours, 28 minutes, 39 seconds; at Cambridge at 10 hours, 16 minutes, 27 seconds; at Halifax at 10 hours, 7 minutes, 11 seconds; at Charlottetown, P. E. I., at 10 hours, 3 minutes, 34 seconds, &c., so that it will actually begin at New-York, the most westerly of the fourteen places, 10 minutes later than at Charlottetown, the most easterly, and 6 minutes later at New-York than at Cambridge, a result only partially caused by the longer duration of the eclipse towards the northeast.

For the following places all the phases of the Eclipse have been carefully computed by the tables in the English Nautical Almanac. They are expressed in mean time of each place, and the point on the sun's disc at which the eclipse will begin is reckoned from the Vertex towards the left hand; but if an inverting telescope should be used the appearance will be exactly reversed:

ALBANY—DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning of Eclipse	5	22	20	P. M.
Apparent Eclipse Conjunction	5	46	01	P. M.
Greatest Obscuration	5	54	47	P. M.
End of the Eclipse	6	25	42	P. M.
Duration	1	03	22	

Point of Beg. 61°, 4 from V. Digits eclipsed 2° 31.

CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning	5	31	56	P. M.
Apparent Eclipse Conjunction	5	56	51	P. M.
Greatest Obscuration	6	05	05	P. M.
End	6	36	40	P. M.
Duration	1	04	44	

Point of Beg. 63°, 2 from V. Digits eclipsed 2° 47.

NEW-YORK CITY HALL.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning	5	26	30	P. M.
Apparent Eclipse Conjunction	5	47	52	P. M.
Greatest Obscuration	5	56	58	P. M.
End	6	26	1	P. M.
Duration		59	31	

Point of Beg. 61°, 1 from V. Digits eclipsed 2° 12.

At the time of this eclipse, the Sun will be nearly at its greatest, and the Moon at its least possible, distance from the Earth.

Alleged Abortion and Death in Troy.

From the Budget, July 26.

At an early hour this morning the citizens of the Fourth Ward were suddenly put in a high degree of excitement, upon the announcement of the fact that the dead body of a young and beautiful woman had been discovered in the office of "Dr." J. P. Johnson, who it is asserted is a quack practitioner of medicine, on the junction of Federal-street, Bridge-avenue, and North Second street, next door to Ephraim Wood's grocery-store. It appears that the woman's name is Ellen Nermier, and that she came to this city some time during the early part of last week, with a view of having an abortion produced. From that time to this, she has been kept by the "Dr." in a small unventilated room adjoining the office, which is filled with a variety of medicinal herbs.

It appears that an attempt at abortion had been made by the "Dr.," and that it resulted in the death of a young woman. A jury of inquest was impanneled this morning by Coroner Madden. Mr. Wm. Kemp was made foreman of the jury and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Matbocks, Dr. Levenoux, and Clark Mengale were examined, but the testimony was so unsatisfactory as to induce an adjournment until to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

We learn from a citizen of the Ward, familiar with the facts, that one night, week before last, Dr. Johnson remarked to him that he expected a lady to call at his office, and as he, the Doctor, was going down the street for a few moments, desired our informant, should he see any one enter, to say that the Doctor would return in a few moments. Two ladies did approach the entrance at the hour indicated, and it is supposed they entered, but many people passing and repassing at the time, it cannot be definitely stated. The inference, however, is conclusive from the fact that groans and cries, indicating great pain and distress, were heard, thence forth, from day to day, until the final denouement this morning. It was also remarked that the curtain to the window in the back office was constantly closed, and the outer door frequently found to be locked when the Doctor was known to be inside. Most conclusive of all is the fact of his being seen to carry from the premises and empty into a sewer vessels containing discharges and other matter which is easily recognized as the result of an operation upon a female circumstanced as the one in the present case is known to have been. It was also stated to us that for some two years or more past the principal business of the Doctor has been of this character.

The crowd around Kemp's Factory, where the preliminary inquest was held, was immense, and the excitement very high. Dr. Johnson is a man apparently about 45 years of age, and when we saw him to-day he wore the appearance of regarding himself in a bad fix, and this is, indeed, the opinion throughout the Ward.

Love and Politics.

From the Detroit Tribune.

During the Fremont campaign our Democratic friends were severe on us Republicans, because a certain zealous church in Kent County had dismissed from its communion a member who avowed his determination to vote for James Buchanan for President. Certainly, that church would now stand vindicated before the country. But we now have a case of partisan zeal which fairly equals the above. A stannch old Dred Scott Locofoco, of Eaton County, as we learn from the *Republican*, has a sensible daughter, who has for some time been courted by a Republican lover, and as the upshot of it, had concluded to marry. This consummation the paternal Democrat decidedly opposed. Being questioned, he freely avowed that his great objection to the daughter's lover, was that he was "a Black Republican." But love laughs at impediments. The mutual attentions of the young people continued. A few days since the daughter was riding out in a carriage in company with her father, when the subject of the proposed marriage came up, and he asked her if she intended to persist in her determination of marrying the Republican youth. She replied that they intended to get married the coming Fall, when he requested her to get out of the carriage, and demanded her bonnet and shawl. She complied with both requests, and found lodgings at a neighbor's house. The young man, learning how matters stood, was soon on hand, and like a gallant lover, soon provided for the discarded daughter a husband's home. We should not be surprised to hear that the young couple brought old *Pater-familias* around all right, and that he voted for the Republican candidate in 1860.

The Boston Book-Trade Sale.

From the Boston Journal, July 26.

Judging from what we learn from members of the book trade, we are happy to say that the coming trade sale, to be holden on the 2d of August, promises to be equally successful with the sales that have just closed in our city. From all quarters of the country, South and West, come positive assurances of a large attendance of the trade. The catalogue is very large, embracing contributions from all the publishing houses in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. There are two principal features in this sale to which we would particularly call the attention of buyers. The first is the rule which governs contributions. They are so arranged that each contributor is obliged to put in what he intends to sell. No duplicating is allowed. This has had the effect of bringing large invoices, which of course gives to large purchasers a decided advantage over what they enjoyed under the old rules. The second is, the sale is to be holden in August, one month sooner than usual, thus giving to distant purchasers an opportunity of obtaining their goods in season for their Fall trade. To New-England purchasers, although they may be obliged to hold their stock 20 or 30 days, still the additional saving of freight and traveling expenses will more than compensate for this drawback. We are glad that the city government have voted an appropriation for an excursion to the whole trade down the harbor. A general spirit of hospitality and liberality seems to characterize the whole management of the sale, and we confidently look for a larger gathering of the trade on the 2d of August next than has been witnessed for a long time.

The Difficulties of the Erie Canal.—The Rochester *Union*, July 22, says: "The repair of the Canal breach is so nearly completed, that water has been let in and boats have passed. In feeding the lower levels, however, a great mistake has been made in drawing so much water from this—the Long Level—without replenishing. The fleet of boats detained at Brockport started eastward yesterday morning, but before they had reached the city many of them got fast aground upon the rocks, and there they were lying this morning. We are told that the level is drawn down three feet at the east end, and, doubtless, there are more than one hundred loaded boats aground, and many have grounded. If great injury has not resulted to boats and cargoes it will not be because both were not exposed. It is probable that no order was sent to Lockport to feed as there should have been, when the water was first drawn at the lock east of the city. This blunder is a part and parcel of the management of the canal between the Commissioner in charge and his Superintendent. The boatmen and boat-owners are greatly exasperated by the course taken in the management now. First they are detained for ten days or more in order to repair a breach which care would have prevented; then their heavily-laden boats are thrown upon the bottom of the canal, to rest upon sharp rocks, and a twisted end of [illegible] by the irregular bottom upon which they lie; and what will come next in the way of disaster remains to be seen."

Daring Attempt at Assassination.

From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, July 25.

Just as we were about going to press with our last issue, intelligence reached us of an unusually bold and unprovoked attempt at assassination made in Allegheny on Saturday morning. It appears that a gentleman named John Kerr, and his wife, residing above Fleeman's drug-store, on Federal street, retired to rest as usual on Friday night, and that about 1 o'clock next morning, she was astonished to hear her husband cry out that he was stabbed. She immediately gave the alarm, and several who heard her ran to the house and were admitted to the chamber of the injured man, who was found with an ugly wound in his breast, and the blade of a large dirk knife sticking therein. A physician was sent for and the wound properly dressed. An examination showed that the knife had struck the bone and glanced off—otherwise fatal consequences must have followed the blow. As soon as the excitement attending the matter had died away, efforts were made to ascertain the identity of the would-be assassin, and the means through which he had gained admittance to the house. Suspicion at once pointed to a young man named Robert Brooks, a brother of Mr. Kerr's wife, and a person of confirmed bad habits, as the perpetrator of the offence, while it became equally apparent that as the doors were all found locked, he must have effected an entrance by placing a ladder, which stood near the place, against the front of the house, and passed thence through the window into the chamber. The police were informed of the fact during the day, and used every exertion to discover the retreat of the suspected party, but without effect. The reason assigned for the cowardly act is this. Brooks had been left an orphan at an early age, contracted bad habits, and was sent to the House of Refuge for Reformation. He was afterwards discharged from the institution only to be returned to it for another term, and then discharged again. Latterly he had resumed his old course of living, and Mr. Kerr, anxious for his reclamation, told him on Friday that, unless he conducted himself better, he would have him sent back to his former quarters. This incensed him a good deal, and he left in a passion, declaring that he would have Mr. Kerr's life. Nothing more was thought of his threats until the affair above narrated transpired, and it being believed that the fellow was the person who gave the blow, the dastardly crime was promptly set down as his work. The offence, in whatever light we view it, is a most aggravated one, and it would be a pity, indeed, were the perpetrator to go unwhipped of justice.

The Forger Baldwin, who Leaped from the Express Train, Re-Arrested.

From the Rome Daily Sentinel.

The forger Baldwin, who escaped from the officer by jumping off the cars near Clyde, as mentioned in our daily, has been re-arrested, and was brought to this village on the noon train from the west on Saturday last. After jumping off the cars about three miles east of Clyde, the prisoner got up and went about five miles to a house to stay over night. He stated to the inmates of the house that he was a grocer residing at Seneca Falls, and had been thrown from his horse, and that was the reason his head was cut and bloody. It so happened that a physician from Clyde was at that house at that time, (midnight,) and he dressed B.'s wounds. Baldwin the next morning started to look (as he pretended) for his horse. As soon as the prisoner jumped off, which was ten at night Wednesday, Officer Bloom, of Cincinnati, pulled the bell-rope, had the train stopped, and went back in pursuit; the train going on. Not finding Baldwin at the spot nor in that immediate vicinity, the officer started Thursday morning for Utica to see Mr. Hawley, first telegraphing him of the escape and for assistance. In the meantime Mr. Hawley telegraphed to Rome for some officer to go up to Clyde to assist Bloom. Deputy-Sheriff Savery took the noon train on Thursday and went to Clyde, but when he got there he could not find Bloom, nor hear anything of the prisoner; just at night he heard that Bloom had gone to Utica, and soon after he received a dispatch from Rome that B. would return on next train. On Friday morning the two started out in the country and went through hay and wheat fields, woods and cross-roads, and at last heard that a man with a bandaged head had stayed Wednesday night at a house five miles distant. They went to the house and heard of Baldwin's staying all night and starting off early next morning. After searching around for some time, they got on track of the forger; they followed on and found that B. had been to work hoeing potatoes for a man some twenty miles from where he jumped off the cars—pretending to be a poor man out of money and work. The physician who dressed B.'s wounds mentioned the fact of the dressing, not suspecting anything wrong, to different persons on his return to Clyde; the next morning it was noised abroad at that place of the escape, and Constable Hovey, of that vicinity, started in pursuit on Friday, and arrested B. at the house above-named an hour or so before Officers Savery and Bloom tracked B. to the same house.

Baldwin was brought before Police Justice Blair, of this village, on Saturday, and was required to give bail of $1,000 in each of the two cases, in default of which he was committed to jail. Baldwin's wife was up from Utica on Saturday to see him; it is the first time they have met since he started to come to Rome to get his forged checks on the banks cashed—all unknown to her at that time. The meeting was quite affecting and unexpected to him. We hear that Baldwin is not his real name, although he has gone by that name for several years. Some say it is Botlow, and some say Dalton.

After the forgery of the checks B. went to Cincinnati and there attempted to get work under an assumed name; on being asked for a reference, he said he had lived in Utica, and worked for F. Seymour. The person in Cincinnati to whom he applied for work wrote to Mr. S., but Mr. S. did not know of any such person working for him; he at once suspected the person to be Baldwin, and mentioned it to Mr. Hawley, (the one whose name was forged.) Mr. H. went to Cincinnati and found that B. had left. Baldwin accidentally left his coat and some other things at Cincinnati and wrote back from Louisville to have them forwarded by express; this led to the discovery of his whereabouts, and the express and post-offices watched and he nabbed. The officer was on his way with him here when he made such a fearful leap. He has a dark future before him.

The Stench of the Thames.

We who live on the margin of sweet waters cannot understand the miseries of dwelling on the banks of a river which is continually sending fœtid vapors, as the "silver Thames" does where it flows past London. The London *Illustrated Times* says:

"The stench from the Thames on Monday night, about 8 o'clock, was something hideous. Take this fact as an illustration: In the neighborhood of the river there was a quiet party dining—paterfamilias, materfamilias, three or four olive branches, and a couple of friends. The second course was on when suddenly the party became aware of the presence of the demon. Of course the windows were shut down immediately and the doors were closed, but it was all to no purpose. The foul fiend had got possession, and there was nothing to be done but to fly. But where were they to go? That was the question. Every room in the house was in the hands of the enemy. Out of doors the atmosphere was equally poisoned; and there seemed to be no alternative but to start off in a straight line from the banks of the river until they could obtain something like pure air. And this they did, postponing the remaining acts of the dinner performance to a later period of the evening. In about an hour they came back, and, finding matters somewhat mended, they finished their meal, with what appetite you can imagine."

A Church Seized with a Bilious Attack.—Last Sabbath was Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church, and, as usual on such occasions, the Sacrament was administered. After the meeting adjourned, the members went their several ways, some to dine with friends in town, some to their homes in the country. In about an hour the doctors were in requisition in every direction; the whole membership was seized with a simultaneous "bilious attack," and the demand for remedial agents was general. The first smell of the sumptuous dinners prepared provoked sudden and involuntary eructation on the part of all the orthodox members of the respective families. The venerable Peter Cartwright, Presiding Elder, for whom extra preparations had, of course, been made, retired from the prospect as dinner came on, a little bent over, with both hands placed below his vest buttons, declaring that he "didn't feel like eating." One brother is said to have made for his house, half bent, and with a groan tumbled on to the bed, and in reply to his wife's "What's the matter?" exclaimed, in a despairing tone, "Oh! I've got the cholera." The epidemic spread all through the country, exciting considerable alarm, and occasioning a general casting up of accounts. But the panic subsided when it was ascertained that *antimonial wine* had been, by mistake, administered to the whole body of communicants! We understand that "Uncle Peter" said "it was the first time he ever knew an attempt to vomit the devil out of the church." Although it was a serious matter, the sinners, owing to the hardness of their hearts, did laugh.—*Winchester (Ill.) Chronicle.*

The Mammoth Cave Outdone.—Dr. D. L. Talbot makes the following comparison between the Wyandotte and the Mammoth Caves: "Wyandotte Cave, one of the most extensive and remarkable in the world, is situated in Crawford County, Ind., about 25 miles below New-Albany, on Blue River. I have called it a remarkable cave. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has hitherto been designated as the greatest known cave in the world. It may startle your scientific readers to hear the assertion, that there is one stalagmite alone in Wyandotte Cave more massive than all the stalagmites and stalactites in Mammoth Cave put together.

"This cave I have surveyed and mapped a distance of twenty miles in length, and there are numerous avenues. I have never penetrated to their end, although I have visited the cave, for scientific and other purposes, over a dozen different times—spending on one visit four days and nights within its darksome halls. The Mammoth Cave is distinguished more for its vastness than its beauty; the Wyandotte for its great extent, its mammoth hall, its lofty ceilings, reaching frequently to the height of 267 feet, and especially for its numerous and beautiful natural fountains, which almost continually meet the eye in every direction. A portion of this cave has been known and visited for over forty years.

This portion is about three miles in length, and is termed the Old Cave. In 1850 a new door from within the Old Cave was discovered, which extended the caves united to about twelve miles in extent. In 1853 a still newer discovery of lagunes was accidentally made, which has added eight or ten miles thereto, and disclosed a plan of formation more extensive and more beautiful than any heretofore known. This cave contains every kind of formation peculiar to the Mammoth and other caves, besides some very peculiar and unique formations found only in Wyandotte Cave.

A Series of Robberies—Ten Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods Stolen.—Michael Phillips, a man who has been twenty years in the employ of Dr. S. Wilson, a wholesale druggist of Louisville, has been detected in robbing his employer. It is probable that he has been engaged in a systematic course of pilfering for years. The house has lost, in two years, from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of goods in a manner until now unaccountable. The losses were so small at a time that they could not be discovered until the balance sheet was drawn off at the end of the year, and then all that was known was that the stock was short, but how was a mystery. Policemen John Lindsey, D. T. Baird and a clerk of the house, after watching and waiting for five weeks, have caught the thief, and can fasten the robberies on him. Yesterday morning he abstracted an amount sufficient to fasten the charge of felony on him, and he was taken to jail. It is rather singular, though, that the articles stolen yesterday could not be found in his house an hour afterwards, although it was ransacked for that purpose. A bottle in which he carried off liquor, yesterday, was found. Phillips has a large family. He owns a fine lot and has several hundred dollars in money. Doubtless he has confederates who aided him in selling the stolen goods, and especially in dividing the profits.—*Louisville Courier.*

Terrible Gunpowder Explosion.—We find the following in the Mount Sterling, Ky., *Legion* of the 16th:

"Early on yesterday morning (Tuesday) we learn that a fearful accident occurred at Camargo, in this county, about five miles from this place. By some carelessness upon the part of some one about the grocery store of Dr. Zadoc Daniel, fire was communicated to a keg of powder in the store, which exploded instantly, with a tremendous force, tearing the building to atoms, scattering goods and other property in every direction, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring the following persons:

Alfred Yocum and his daughter, John Willoughby, James Ballard, Nicholas Willoughby, William Covey, a daughter of Dr. Daniel, and a negro boy—making eight persons in all. Mr. Alfred Yocum, we are pained to learn, is dangerously, if not fatally injured; but we understand that none others are considered to be dangerously hurt.

The floor is the only part of the house remaining, and the Post-office, being in the same building, was also destroyed, and the mail matters scattered in every direction. We have not heard the amount of loss, nor whether any part of it was covered by insurance.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,

Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists.

A. M. Bininger & Co.,

No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Billous disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of Holloway's Pills. Sold at No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 26.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	88	300 Harlem R. Pref.	35¼
1,000 Cal. S. 7s, Bonds	81½	100 do. s60	35
14,000 do.	81	700 do. s30	35
7,000 Virginia 6s	94¼	400 do. s30	34½
20,000 Missouri S. 6s	83½	100 do. s3	35
40,000 do. s30	83	100 Reading R. s6w	44½
1,000 E. R. 1st M. B.	91	50 Mich. Cen. R. s30	41½
2,000 E. R. 3d M. B. B.	73	100 do.	41½
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	83	100 do. b60	41½
2,500 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	75½	50 do. b30	41½
2,000 M. C. R. 8 ₩ C. 1st M.	[illegible]	50 do.	41
[illegible] M. P. C. B.	90	50 do. s30	41
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. B.	84½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	21
1,000 Illinois F. Bonds	84	50 do.	21
1,000 B. & Mt. J. R. B.	68½	25 Panama Railroad	116
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. Bonds	84	100 Illinois Central R.	64
6 Continental Bank	100	10 Cleve., C. & Cin. R.	93
25 do.	99¾	50 Galena & Chic. R.	63¾
20 Union Bank	100	450 do.	63¾
25 Bank of New-York	106¼	200 do. s30	63¾
20 Pacific M. S. Co. b30	79	400 do. bswk	63¾
350 New-York Cen. R.	74½	700 do. s30	63½
100 do. b30	74¾	100 do. bswk	63¾
15 do.	74½	300 do. s15	63½
750 do.	74½	100 do. s10	63¾
110 do. bswk	74¾	50 do. b15	63¾
75 Erie Railroad	6½	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	23¾
300 Chi. & R. I. R. b60	61¾	50 do.	23¾
200 do. b60	61¼	50 do.	23¾
357 do.	61	110 Nor. & Wor. R.	35
320 do.	60¾	10 Sec. Avenue R.	100½

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 Missouri S. 6s	83½	100 Chi. & R. I. R. s60	60½
5,000 do. b30	83½	200 do. s30	61
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88	150 do.	61¼
1,000 H. Riv. R. 2d M.	83	150 do. b60	61½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93	150 do. b60	61¼
20 Bank S. of N. Y.	100	50 do.	61¼
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	79	200 Reading Railroad	44½
50 do.	79¼	50 do. s45	44¾
50 do.	79½	50 Mich. Cent. R. b10	42
105 Panama Railroad	116	100 do. s10	42
50 do. s30	116	100 do.	41¾
50 do. b30	116¼	50 do. s45	41¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R. b60	74¾	100 do. s30	41¾
100 do. b60	74¾	50 do.	41¾
600 do. s3	74½	100 M. So. & N. Ia. g. s.	22
100 do. s60	74	100 do. s30	21¾
50 Harlem R. Pfd.	35¼	250 do.	22
200 do. b60	35¼	100 do. s60	21¾
200 do. b30	35¼	100 Ill. Central R. b30	64
200 do.	35¼	50 do. s30	63¾
100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	23¾		

Tuesday, July 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened dull this morning, and there was a pressure to sell as the dealings at the early Board progressed. Prices, with one or two exceptions, were weak, and low figures, by comparison, were made for New-York Central, Michigan Central, Harlem Preferred and Galena and Chicago. The State list was also heavy; Tennessee at 88, and Missouris at 83, seller 45 days. The lowest point for New-York Central, the customary index to the tone of the Share market, was 74 ₩ cent. After the adjournment, the feeling somewhat improved on the Street, and in the afternoon there was more business at and after the Second Board, prices closing, in the general, quite as well as on Monday, and on Michigan Guaranteed 1¼, Pacific Mail, 1¼, and Reading ¼ ₩ cent. higher. The demand for Stocks was something more spirited, taking a wider range than yesterday. The official announcement is made of the payment of all the interest due on the Funded Debt of the Michigan, and the Guaranteed Shares recovered to 22¼ ₩ cent. In the shares of the Panama and Pacific Companies, the inquiry is stronger; the latter sold as high as 79¼ ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the references to the important peace news of yesterday are less frequent than among the merchants engaged in the Foreign Trade and Banking interests, and the effect less decided. In the latter there is a quiet but perceptible influence upon the Exchanges, not so much, perhaps, on the rates, though these are ¼ easier on actual sales, on both London and Paris, than previously, as upon the indifference to hasten remittances forward. We shall not know the real feeling produced by the cessation of war on the other side, until the mail by the *Europa*, announced by telegraph as at Halifax, has been received. The mail by the *New-York*, from Bremen and Southampton, left before the treaty of peace was known in England; but already the armistice had extended the circle of speculation on the London Exchange, and nearly all securities, domestic and foreign, were participating in the demand. There was rather more doing in some of the American shares and bonds. The following is the latest list by the *New-York*:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., 1875	72 to 76	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	[illegible]	77
Do. do. Freeland, red. 1860	[illegible]	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	36 to 35 dis.	37¾
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., 8 ₩ cent. con., 1860	81 to 84	
Do., 1869	82 to 84	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	80 to 85	
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ c. (sinking fund,) 1885	80 to 85	
Do., $100 shares	18 to 20	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund,) 1883	87 to 89	84
Do., 7 ₩ cent., con. 1864	90 to 92	90
Do., 7 ₩ ct. sink. fund 1876	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72	
New-York and Erie 3d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1883	60 to 65	
Do., sinking fund, 1875	20 to 25	
Do., Bonds, con., 1862	20 to 25	23
Do., 1871	20 to 25	
Do., $100 shares	7 to 10	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₩ cent.	81 to 83	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₩ ct. sterl.	84 to 86	84½
Do., $50 shares	36 to 40	
Phila. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₩ cent., 1860	69 to 72	
Do., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24	

The transactions in Exchange for the Boston mail to-day were mostly at 110¼. Southern Bank, and 110¼@110½, other Bank and Bankers' bills on London, 60 days' sight, and a considerable parcel on demand, at 110¾, and on Paris, f5.13¾ at 60, days, and f5.11¼@f5.11¾ on Paris. The steamer takes no bullion on New-York account and the presumptions talked of for Saturday are not important, though the additional supply of Gold Bars due from California may induce a fair export demand. We learn that the Mail steamer left San Francisco with $2,000,000 for New-York; $140,000 for England direct, and $20,000 for Panama. The Money Market is again quiet, both for Discounts and Demand Loans; the former 6@7 ₩ cent. for prime bills under 90 days, and the latter 5 ₩ cent. on State collateral, and 6 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous.

One of the Administration papers in California concludes an article on the recent change of contract for the United States Mails, to and from the Pacific after 1st October next, as follows:

"We confess we cannot understand the wisdom of this policy. We can see in it nothing but a very objectionable mode of saving money at the expense of our State and its important interests. This is more than question; it alike concerns all classes, all parties. California desires the amplest means of communication with the Atlantic side, and she is clearly entitled to it. The Overland, the Tehuantepec and the Panama routes are all necessary, and not one can be dispensed with without positive wrong and injury. How disastrous, then, will be that curtailment which grants to one route, and that through a hostile territory, the monopoly of the great ocean mails. We see that the last steamer (Golden Gate) which arrived brought several hundred bags of mail matter; yet these many tons of letters must, on the 1st of October, fall into the hands of the speculating Mr. Johnson, to be carried over the lakes, rivers and roads of Nicaragua!

"The mal-action of the last Congress terribly crippled the resources of the Post-Office Department; but we believe that its able chief officer can restore it to a healthy condition, without such serious injury to California as a reduction of mail service to her borders would be. We know Postmaster-General Holt to be eminently patriotic and of vast ability; and we trust that before the time arrives for the operation of the Nicaragua contract, he will look more clearly into the practical workings of the new arrangement, and carefully weigh its many insuperable and ruinous disadvantages to our people."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $109,000 for Customs, and $118,000 on other accounts. The disbursements are $154,000, and the balance this afternoon $5,127,317.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 5 ₩ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The receipts at Tide Water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to, and including the 21st instant, have been as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 22.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	188,731	444,223	180,662
Wheat, bush	1,379,198	2,950,424	827,840
Corn, bush	1,336,302	1,320,094	973,697
Barley, bush	124,830	373,442	137,094
Rye, bush	83,627	166,965	87,044
Oats, bush	1,199,560	1,806,056	2,053,629
Beef, bbls	2,831	7,290	12,005
Pork, bbls	9,083	13,696	25,263
Butter, lbs	92,947	90,530	213,160
Lard, lbs	368,901	1,863,512	2,725,940
Cheese, lbs	128,680	99,904	161,296
Wool, lbs	181,082	268,001	407,583
Bacon, lbs	1,805,336	2,523,606	1,305,079

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

U. S. Treasury Notes, 5½ ₩ cent	Par.
	Per cent. premium.
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5½ ₩ cent	½@—
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6 ₩ cent	½@—
	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	½@ ¾
Interior Maryland	—@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	½@1
South Carolina and Georgia	—@ ¾
North Carolina and Virginia	—@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	2½@2¾
Michigan	—@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	—@1½
Canada	—@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	105	112
80 acre warrants per acre	90	94
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	88	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc	18c.
U. S. Post-office Scrip	10@15 ₩ cent. dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@—	Spanish Qrs. each	25@—
Spanish Dollars	1 05@—	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16 per oz	1 25@—
Five franc pieces	93@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 05@—	Sovereigns	4 87@4 88
German Crowns	1 08@—	Twenty Francs	3 87@[illegible]
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Ten Thaler pieces	7 90@—
Guilders	39@—	Ten Guilder pieces	3 95@—
English Silver	4 80@—	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 20@16 25
Specie	1 05@—	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 60@15 65
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04½@—	Gold, Am. Old	3c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 03½@—		

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 18.	LOANS. July 25.	SPECIE. July 18.	SPECIE. July 25.
Philadelphia	2,300,000	2,274,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	2,306,575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech.	3,537,982	3,448,127	1,007,373	[illegible]
Commercial	1,511,000	1,486,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics	1,678,587	1,617,047	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,254,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	905,710	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	611,279	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Township	861,372	857,343	177,393	[illegible]
Western	1,298,594	1,321,136	261,340	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,153,245	1,150,365	118,950	[illegible]
Commerce	646,470	650,585	126,226	[illegible]
Girard	2,081,640	2,133,153	329,591	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	341,739	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	367,549	357,332	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	26,309,073	26,105,134	4,924,964	4,897,604

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 18.	DEPOSITS. July 25.	CIRCULATION. July 18.	CIRCULATION. July 25.
Philadelphia	1,583,000	1,586,000	278,000	280,000
N. America	1,484,967	1,459,318	273,000	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech's	2,485,222	2,362,841	283,770	287,665
Commercial	715,000	702,000	[illegible]	145,000
Mechanics	835,088	817,386	187,335	185,190
North. Liberties	830,079	845,000	165,000	116,000
Southwark	680,350	672,455	104,140	105,055
Kensington	565,000	548,489	120,525	119,525
Penn Township	626,417	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	877,056	872,987	126,130	121,203
Manuf. & Mech's	800,055	778,705	137,335	132,515
Commerce	472,287	478,105	68,175	68,160
Girard	908,333	908,038	240,046	228,730
Tradesmen's	615,720	652,654	107,710	101,260
Consolidation	230,276	275,316	106,325	96,160
City	440,109	452,988	109,230	107,350
Commonwealth	206,410	200,305	101,140	96,630
Corn Exchange	324,872	331,650	96,305	97,105
Union	214,300	199,916	73,730	76,700
Total	15,011,670	14,962,680	2,736,733	2,803,583

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 26.

Capital Stock	$35,120,700
Loans and Discounts	58,215,000
Specie	4,069,000
Due from other Banks	7,111,500
Due to other Banks	5,639,000
Deposits	18,308,000
Circulation	6,967,000

Real Estate....Tuesday, July 26.

Sheriff's Sales.—One lot south side Thirty-eighth-street, 355 feet east of Third-avenue, 21x80 feet. Tim. Donovan; $1,515.

One lot south side Forty-fifth-street, 175 feet west of First-avenue. Matthew Allen; $775.

Messrs. Bayson & Blackwell have sold two lots, north side of Ninety-second-street, 450 feet east of Fifth-avenue, each 25 feet 6 2-3 inches front and rear, by 100 feet 8 inches in depth, at $1,450 per lot.

Also, four lots south side of Ninety-third-street, 386 feet 10 2-3 inches east of Fifth-avenue, each 25 feet 6 2-3 inches in front and rear, by 100 feet 8 inches in depth, at $1,450 per lot.

We report the sale of a lot, southeast corner Fourth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, 25x100, for $1,800.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 26.

Flour declined 25c.; superfine, $5 for all descriptions. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull, at 82c.@84c. for white and yellow. Provisions dull. Bacon Sides 9¾c. Mess Pork $15 75@$16. Whisky firm at 27c.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 26—6 P. M.

Flour—Good brands steady, but low grades dull and easier; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $3 37½@$3 75 for ordinary to good extra Spring Illinois; $4 25@$4 50 for extra Wisconsin; $5 00@$5 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 25 for double extras. Wheat—Sales confined wholly to small milling lots. Corn easier; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, from store, at 68c., closing heavy. Oats lower; holders ask 40c., buyers offer 39½c. Whisky, has advanced; sales 50 bbls. 24½c. Canal Freights steady. *Canal Exports*—361 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Wheat. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 26—6 P. M.

Flour dull, but without material change. Wheat in moderate demand; Milwaukee Club at 70c.@75c.; sales 16,000 bushels on private terms. Corn scarce, and no sales of importance. Canal Freights steady at previous rates. *Imports*—1,600 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—4,600 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 26.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 11¾c. The sales of the last three days add up 10,000 bales, and the receipts 120 bales, against 1,900 for the same time last year. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 26.

Flour steady at $5 for Superfine. Whisky unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 26.

Flour dull; superfine $5 50. Wheat, red $1 10@[illegible], white $1 27, and $1 30@$1 35. Oats dull. Yellow Corn 80@81c. Whisky dull, at 27c.@28c.

Correction.—The sales of Cotton yesterday at New-Orleans were 3,500 bales. The amount was misprinted in several of the morning papers.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 26.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 91; Reading Railroad, 22¼; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In bark *D. S. Goodell, from Cumberland Harbor*—W. R. Herrick, of Philadelphia; S. G. Pindar.

Almanac of this day: [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

At Humacoa, P. R., July 6, sch. [illegible], for New-York 10th.